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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

CHINA.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The Court and Government of China figures for the first time this year in the celebrated *Almanach de Gotha*—that thick, 32mo chronicler of crowned heads, ducal families, republican rulers and statistics of civilized nations. Japan has no place in the finely printed pages of this diplomatic annual, while the Sandwich Islands are fully noticed, and every important spoke in its political wheel clearly designated. The reason why China, her Emperor, ministers, provincial governors, generals and admirals,—mandarins all—appear in the ninety-seventh number of the Almanach de Gotha, is that she has now entered into diplomatic relations with the Western "Barbarians." Next year we shall hope to see Japan—in many respects the Asiatic England—faithfully represented in the little but eminent statistical work to which we have referred.

The facts about the governmental functionaries of China are very briefly stated, but are worth translating, for, in a very short space, they give a clearer notion of the Celestial Empire than many long treatises. The Emperor Hienfung (in the Canton dialect Hanfung) is the seventh of the reigning dynasty of the Tsings (which succeeded in 1644 to that of the Mings.) The present Emperor is the *two hundred and fortyfourth* issue, if we believe Chinese history, from the year 2842 before the Christian Era. This is decidedly cool; for by placing figure against figure, we find that the first Chinese Emperor must have lived five hundred years cotemporaneously with Methuselah, and a Chinese Emperor must have been in the Ark with Noah. But leaving these misty regions of antiquity, we ascertain that Hienfung commenced his reign at the death of his father, on the 26th of February, 1850, but out of respect for the memory of his father he dates his accession to power from February, 1851. The present Emperor will be 29 years old in August next. *His* name, Hienfung, is not his family appellation. It is his official name, and signifies *Perfect Felicity*. His father's name (Tankwang) meant *The splendor of Reason*.

The different functionaries of government are mandarins, divided into nine classes, and the civil authorities always have precedence of the military. The cabinet has four presidents, ministers, and any quantity of under-ministers. The departments are eight in number, as follows: of the interior finance, worship, war, justice, public-works, foreign affairs, and the censorship.

There are twenty-three provinces, and three of these subdivided in their government. The list of governors, under governors, secretaries, &c., is quite formidable in appearance, and to pronounce the names with our occidental barbaric tongues, is something equivalent to reciting an ethiopian song. The chief officers in the cabinet are Messrs. Hwai-leang; Pang-wan-Chang; Sih-Lin; Ung-Sin-Tsun. The Commander-in-Chief of the Keih-Lin province is King-Chun; another official rejoices in the name of Ching-Chi; the commanding general of the province of Yun has a name decidedly Italian, viz: Chalafontae, while one of the Presidents, Mr. Chin-Fu-Ugan in the war department, must be an Irishman. The literary chancellor of the province of Nagan-Hevai has a name that is rather executional in appearance—Shau-Hang-Yu. Then we have officials with such musical names as Mr. Wu-Ting-Tung; Mr. Pang-Yuen-Sung; and Mr. Hu-Sing-Gin, (the last syllable is very suspicious, doubtless indicating the theme which Hu sings.)

The population in 1859 was estimated from the census taken for purposes of taxation to be 415,000,000! There is no reason to doubt these figures. What wonder fills the mind when we think that the Empire of China contains more than one third of the human family! While we cannot call these myriads of Chinese *uncivilized*, we must not yet include them in the category of wild Africans, Australasians and Esquimaux. They have many of the appliances of the most civilized nations, coupled with vices that do not find their equal amongst the lowest nations of heathenism. But their very numbers are appalling in view of reform. The greatest hope for China is that her masses are reading peoples, and can be reached through the printed page. What will be the effect of the great armed movement now putting forth by England and France no one can tell.

Look to your Interest.—It is with peculiar pleasure that we witness the spirit of enterprize, as manifested by the citizens of the rapidly growing town of Thomasville. Instead of meeting in assemblies and passing idle resolutions, and resolving upon paper to have no intercourse with the North, they have unitedly gone to work, and are now, not only prepared to live independently in a great measure, of the North—but also supply a large portion of the citizens of the State, with many articles for which the South has heretofore been almost entirely dependent on the North. Thomasville may now be called a great boot and shoe emporium. The Messrs. Lines & Co., are manufacturing a superior article of brogans by the thousands, and are ready to fill all orders of merchants in any part of the South. The establishment of Mr. Jesse Shelly, for the manufacture of Ladies' and Misses' fine shoes is conducted on quite an extensive scale, employing a large number of workmen, whose skill is equal to any in the North, or elsewhere, while the shoes manufactured by them are far superior to the same kind of article put up by the Northern Yankees.—*Greens. Patriot.*

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,247,059 bales against 3,495,972 last year. Increase, 751,087.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

On Saturday morning last, a most happy company, composed of young ladies and gentlemen, children and parents, left their homes in Camden for a day of recreative pleasure and amusement at Boykin's Mill Pond, about ten miles this side of that place, and upon the line of the Railroad. These were joined by others from the neighborhood, forming a party of considerable size.

The fore part of the day was spent most happily and pleasantly by the excursionists. The picnic and fishing excursion had fully met, thus far, the buoyant anticipations of those concerned. But what a finale!

A flat boat of considerable size had, a short time previous, been built and placed upon the pond for purposes of pleasure. A goodly number (probably thirty or more) of the company embarked upon this boat, intending to pass over and around the pond. These consisted chiefly of young ladies, there being but a sufficient number of gentlemen, as was supposed, to manage the boat and afford company and protection for the ladies.

They had been out some time, and were near the centre of the pond, when the boat ran on a snag. This excited little or no fears, as it was supposed that a speedy extrication could be effected. Soon it was perceived that the great pressure of the boat upon the snag, (in consequence of the number it contained) was puncturing its bottom, and that the water was making its way inside. Now the excitement began. Momentarily the danger became greater, and momentarily the excitement of those on board, as well as those on shore, became more intense. It seems that deliverance would have come, and that the boat would have probably been pushed off and run near enough to the shore for many if not all to have escaped, had it not been that those who stood at each end, (a white man and a negro,) with their poles, laboring with all their power, shoved each in the same direction, thus mutually destroying the effect of their efforts. Soon, in a few moments, she began to sink! When this was seen, and the fact that she could not be moved became too apparent, the scene became frightful indeed. The wildest excitement and fear seemed to seize every heart, and but few if any were sufficiently collected to enable them to employ their efforts for rescue advantageously. In a few moments, now, she sank, when the scene may be better imagined than described.

Piercing cries and shrieks, and calls for help, both from those on the unfortunate boat, filled the air. Sisters and brothers, parents and children, relatives and friends, were there—some on the sinking boat and some on the shore. Oh, how rudely were those confiding hearts torn asunder and ravished with wild and aching grief!

The boat seems to have committed them to the bosom of the water, huddled together, mainly, in a mass. The water is supposed to have been about twenty feet in depth. Thus thrown together, one clinging to the other, with that grasp which belongs only to those in a drowning condition, there was little opportunity for the males in the company to rescue the ladies or even to save themselves.

But a few, we have not been apprised of the exact number, were saved, of those upon the boat. One act of daring, manly and gallant rescue, demands especial notice, and should be rewarded by the lifetime gratitude of those concerned. Mr. Jones, a fireman upon the Camden train, (this train, was, as well as we can learn, at the time of the awful occurrence, near the spot,) rushed to the spot, and by almost superhuman efforts, coupled with most cool and manly courage, brought three of the drowning persons to the shore. We have not learned the names of these.

The following are the names of those telegraphed to us from Camden as the lost, being the number stated, twenty-five, with one exception:

Miss Lizzie McKeigen, Willie McKeigen, a younger brother of the same; Luke and William DeGrand, brothers; Miss Sarah Nettles; two Misses McCowns; Miss Minnie Alexander; Miss Sarah Howell; Miss Selma Crosby; Miss Henson; two Misses Young and one brother; Miss Mary Jenkins; Mr. Rocoot; Mr. Huggins; Mr. Jerry McLeod; Mr. John Oaks; Miss Kelly; Little Alice Robinson, Mr. S. S. Richburg, (Surveyor, formerly of this place.) Mr. Richburg, with noble devotion, lost his life as we understand, attempting to save another. These, with two negroes, complete the melancholy list.

Two ladies got upon the boat when about to start, as we learn, but thinking the crowd too great, determined to remain, thus, no doubt, narrowly escaping death.

Efforts to secure the bodies of the unfortunate drowned were immediately employed. Some were taken from the water. Others could not be found. The flood-gates of the pond were soon hoisted, but the body of water was great and could not be soon run off. It was thought that it would be sufficiently dry on Saturday night to admit of all the bodies being found.

Camden is shrouded in gloom, and many of its citizens overwhelmed by the most severe affliction and bereavement.

At half past three on yesterday, eight bodies were at the Methodist Church, where funeral ceremonies were being performed, in the presence of a large congregation. Almost every eye was moistened by the tear of sympathy or bereavement.

Mr. Billings, one of those who was upon the boat and was saved, says that twenty-seven persons were drowned. This conflicts with the above statement as to number, and may be correct.

Sumpter Watchman, Extra.

Death of an Eminent Citizen.—Under our telegraphic head will be found the melancholy annunciation of the death of one of Virginia's most distinguished sons—a man who has, from his first entrance on the stage of public affairs, enjoyed a reputation inferior to that of none of his contemporaries, and who has filled the highest trusts to which the State could elevate him. Littleton Waller Tazewell leaves an illustrious name to adorn the annals of Virginia—one which will long command the admiration of posterity. He died in the fullness of years, having reached the age of 85.—*Petersburg Express.*

"The Headstone."—In the Seceders' convention at Charleston Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, said that the platform adopted by the majority of the committee, rejected by the regular convention, and taken in charge by the Seceders, was "the headstone" to the builders of the Democratic party. A headstone is a proper appendage to a grave. Mr. Yancey probably meant "corner-stone," but his language was significant, and his headstone was discovered in the very nick of time.

Dividend.—The Bank of Commerce, at this place, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *six and a half per cent.* on the capital stock payable on and after the 7th instant.—*Newbern Progress.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1860.

TAXATION IN FLORIDA.—The Democrats in Florida are so much more Southern Rights in feeling than our North Carolina Democrats that they could not occupy seats in the Charleston Convention with the Squatter Sovereignty Democracy of the North *and the Democrats of North Carolina.* Yet they do not think it encouraging to the abolitionists to treat slaves as *property* in making their tax laws. They tax them as property, and claim credit for doing so. Their view of the matter agrees with ours, that so to tax them is to strengthen our position. We do not speak at random. The following extract from a business letter to the Editors of the Observer, written by an intelligent gentleman who removed from a neighboring county to Florida, will give our readers an idea of the Florida Democratic system of taxation. We do not in all its particulars like this Florida system, but it meets the point at issue in this canvass, and meets it rightly: it maintains that slaves are property, and therefore it taxes them as property.

Our friend writes:—

"I see that the democracy of N. C. are making a great hue and cry against the ad valorem system of taxation; here the same party takes great credit to itself for its adoption in this State. The act was passed in 1855 at an adjourned session of the Legislature, at which time Jas. E. Broome was Governor.

"Section 1st taxes all white men between 21 and 50 years old, 50 cts.

"Section 2d reads—that all real estate comprising lands and improvements, buildings, manufactories and mills of all kinds, distilleries, furnaces, tan-yards, ferries, toll bridges and wharves, all SLAVES, all bank and other corporate stock, all money at interest or in possession, all notes and obligations of whatever character, all capital employed in trade by merchants and traders of every description, all capital invested in steam ships, steam boats, sail vessels, lighters and barges; that all pleasure carriages, stage coaches, wagons, carts and drays, all horses, asses, mules, neat cattle, swine and sheep; that all household furniture, including gold and silver plate and musical instruments, and that all watches shall be taxed at a uniform rate upon the value thereof.

"Other sections provide for the taxation of other objects to which this system cannot be applied, &c."

EQUALIZING TAXATION.—At the late Democratic Convention a resolution was adopted declaring it the duty of the Legislature in making revenue laws "so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State." The Democratic party have had unbroken sway in our State Legislature for about ten years. Have they so equalized the taxes? We have cited a great many instances of gross inequality, but perhaps a more striking one cannot be named than one illustrated in our own town and probably in every town in the State. Side by side, in this place, we have a ready-made clothing store and a hat and shoe store. Both bring their goods ready-made from the North to sell in this market. The merchant who sells the ready-made clothing pays a State tax of $1 50 on every $100 of his purchases; the hat and shoe merchant pays a State tax of 50 cents on every $100 of his purchases. The dealer in ready-made clothing pays $3 for every $1 paid by the dealer in hats and shoes. Where is the equality? One of them clothes the extremities—the head and the feet; the other clothes the body between those extremities. If any person can give a reason for making the latter pay three times as much as the former, we would like to hear it.

Again: We heard of a conversation last week between two democrats, one of whom has a house worth perhaps $800, though he doubts whether he could sell it for that sum, on which he pays $16 or $18 a year taxes. The other has several slaves, for whom he could at any moment get $4500, on which he pays not a cent of tax. *Both of them are for equal taxation.* The slaveholder takes a right view of the subject—he is willing to bear a fair share of the burdens of supporting the government.

Under the resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention, and cited above, the first inequality to which we have called attention *may* be equalized if the party will to do so, but of their will we can only judge by their past acts, and these made the inequality. The last inequality, the resolution distinctly declares the party will *not* do away with. *"Within the limits of the Constitution"* they are for equality, and the Constitution as it now stands prevents the taxation of slave property as other property is taxed.

CANDIDATES.—James H. White, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Gaston County.

By the way, yesterday's Standard says:—

"The Fayetteville Observer does injustice, no doubt unintentionally, to Jasper Stowe, Esq., in stating that he was once a Know Nothing candidate for Congress. That was his brother Sam., and Jasper voted against him."

The Standard may be right, but it fails to meet the point. Jasper Stowe, the Senatorial candidate, may not have been a Know Nothing, but the Commons' candidate, Capt. John F. Hoke, whose name was coupled with Stowe's in our paragraph, was beyond all question a Know Nothing. Again we ask of the Standard, what has become of his oaths? oaths binding for life?

CENSUS TAKERS.—U. S. Marshal Wesley Jones has appointed Messrs. F. N. Roberts and A. E. McKay census-takers for this county. Mr. Roberts, we understand, has charge of the county east of the river, Mr. McKay that part west of it.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 7, 1860.

I arrived here yesterday morning, (on my way to the Baltimore Convention,) pretty effectually used up with 40 hours' travel, night and day. I think my excessive fatigue illustrates the importance of traveling in company of friends. The stage ride to Raleigh was really pleasant. My traveling companions were agreeable enough to banish any inclination to sleep, and the distance was done in less than 10½ hours, exclusive of the time spent in getting a good supper at Barclaysville. From Raleigh to Weldon there was but one gentleman whom I knew, and from Weldon to Washington, no one whom I had ever seen before. The cars were filled with Democrats returning from Charleston, who kept up their discussions about Douglas, Guthrie, Breckinridge, the Platform, Black Republicans and Fire Eaters. Even while the cars were going this could generally be heard above the noise of the train; and when a stoppage occurred, politics was the engrossing theme. At Petersburg this was especially the case. Outside of the cars was quite a crowd, in which were two heated Democrats arguing the merits of their respective candidates, one of them finally resorting to the blockhead's argument by offering to bet all he could raise. The other replied that he "would size his pile," which I suppose means that he would stake as much as the man could raise. Inside was another knot of Democrats, Douglas and anti-Douglas, talking for the public benefit. Among these I ascertained that the loudest talker—very wordy and windy, with a prodigious opinion of the importance of what he said—was a Cincinnati Editor, formerly a Petersburg Editor, who was an outside friend of Douglas at Charleston.

Among these wrangling politicians, Governors, Generals and Judges were "as plenty as blackberries." The Editor being about the only man who had no title, was the only one whose name I heard called. The others were simply addressed as Governor, Judge, or General, but *what* Governor, or Judge, or General, I had no means of knowing, and really there was nothing about any of them to arouse curiosity. I would have given more to know a sweet little child who left the cars at Fredericksburg, exclaiming with delight, "Now I'm going to see Grand-Pa." I wonder if there are any people in the world as fond of titles as the men of this Republic?

At Petersburg I preferred walking from one depot to the other, passing through the heart of the town, rather than riding in one of the crowded omnibuses. But I repented before my walk was done, for the more rapidly one can get through such a dirty place, so full of bad smells, as the lower part of the route is, near the market and the river, the better. At the market were hundreds of people, (5 P. M. of Saturday,) buying provisions for Sunday. In the course of my walk a Lawyer's sign attracted my attention. Somewhat too much space between the letters makes it look thus: "John Ly on, attorney at law." Perhaps only a printer would notice this; but the popular slander of this distinguished Profession induced me to think that the sign painter ought to have been more careful to put his letters closer together. I forthwith debated the question—having nothing else to do—whether Mr. L. might maintain an action for libel against the painter; or whether the Profession might maintain an action against the attorney for libeling them through himself, or whether Mr. Ly on gives the lie to the libel by not lying at all. I decided in favor of the last hypothesis.

In passing through Richmond I had a view of the Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON. It seems to me vastly superior to that at Union Square, New York. The Statue of Clay, recently inaugurated, is covered, till the stone work at its base can be finished. The beautiful capitol square, where these statues are placed, had probably 500 people in it as we passed at sun-down. I hope to see our capitol square at Raleigh made equally attractive. Some little has been done for it, by laying off walks, cultivating grass, &c.

Yesterday morning, on my way to church, I met Mr. Buchanan, the President, with a beautiful young lady on his arm, probably on the way to his church, the Rev. Dr. Gurley's. There was no mistaking his cock-eye and bent head, though he has fattened a good deal since I saw him, many years ago. He walked with the ease and elasticity of a man of 40, and looked, while talking to the lady, as if he hadn't a care in the world, though "they do say" that he is prodigiously worried about the investigations of the Covode committee. In St. John's Church I saw Gen. Scott and W. H. Seward. The former looked remarkably well. The latter was too far from me to see what effect a change to Black Republicanism has had on him since I saw him years ago as a Whig.

Gov. Chase of Ohio, Black Republican aspirant to the Presidency, was pointed out to me yesterday. He is rather a fine looking old man.

Col. Jeff. Davis, another aspirant, of very different politics, is to speak in the Senate to-day. It is expected that there will be a great crowd, and I am advised to go early, so as to get a place to hear him.

Gov. Winslow, I am sorry to say, is not well, though attending to his duties, which are laborious, especially as a member of the Covode committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 7, 1860.

I have spent several hours to-day at the Senate, without much enjoyment. I had to go at 11 o'clock, so as to get a seat. An hour passed before the Senate met. Another hour about small, uninteresting business, and then Senator Davis of Miss. took the floor on his resolutions and spoke for nearly two hours. The anticipation of a strong speech from him, of an attack upon Douglas, and of Douglas's reply, had brought an immense audience. Mr. Davis's voice unfortunately did not well reach the galleries, though apparently ample for the floor. I could hear but little of the speech, which I regretted, for what I did hear made me wish for more. Everybody was disappointed that Douglas did not reply; but the floor was first taken by Mr. Brown, Mr. Davis's colleague, (between them there is not the best feeling.) And then Mr. Clingman commenced what promised to be a long and a violent speech. A violent head-ache obliged me to leave him speaking, to my regret, for I could hear him, and for the sake of my State I desired to hear him. The process of evacuating the galleries was going on very rapidly when I left. Mr. Davis had been listened to with profound attention, in the Senate and in the galleries.

The Senate Chamber and galleries are most beautiful. And a few of the rooms which I visited are magnificent. The President's room, which he occupies on one night of every session, the closing scene, when he is obliged to be present to sign bills, is the most superb I ever saw. I should not wonder if that single room cost $100,000.

I did not get into the new House of Representatives.

The Senators were nearly all in their seats. And I can safely say that the meanest and most common looking man there was W. H. Seward. No one would ever take him to be a great man.

The city is full of strangers. I have seen several N. C. Delegates to Baltimore. There is a pretty strong feeling here, I think, even among our opponents, that a vast deal depends upon the action of the Convention.

MR. RAYNER AND THE DEMOCRACY.—A few weeks ago it was stated in the Observer as an item of news that Hon. K. Rayner, according to the Raleigh Press, had gone over to the Democracy. It was added that in our opinion very few people would be much surprised or concerned should the statement in the Press turn out to be true. That was our opinion then and is our opinion now. We had no eulogies for Mr. Rayner while he was a Whig, and we saw no occasion to depart from our custom and abuse him because he had become a Democrat. This is a free country, and every man has a right to select his company. But the Democracy, who have been slandering Mr. Rayner for many years, are angry because the Whigs do not abuse him for changing his party relations, and their anger is vented upon us. First one and then another of our Democratic exchanges pounces upon that unfortunate paragraph and finds all sorts of mischief embodied in it. And on yesterday, a paper with which we do not exchange, printed in Elizabeth City, came to us with a column of editorial eloquence prefixed to that same little paragraph. There is a great deal of talk in the article about "drill sergeants," "whippers in," "growling," "biting," &c., &c., in the grandiloquent style lately so much in use, and there are the usual accompaniments of queer spelling and grammar. There is also one statement as to a matter of fact, and that is worthy of notice. The Pioneer says that "his [Mr. Rayner's] opposition to *ad valorem* and his determination to do as he pleases in the present canvass has aroused the ire," &c., &c. This is a mistake. Our "ire" has not been aroused at all. Certainly it has not been aroused by Mr. Rayner's opposition to *ad valorem*, for so far as we know he is in favor of the taxation resolution adopted by the Whig Convention. He was a member of the Convention, an active, talking member, and in the course of one his speeches declared that he had suffered politically all his life because he *would* say what he thought. We take it for granted that if he was opposed to the proposed Constitutional change he would have said so in the Convention or at its informal meeting. He did not say so, though the question was fully discussed. He remained in the Convention after its adoption, joined warmly in the debates on other subjects, and accepted an appointment from the Convention. *Ad valorem*, then, cannot be the cause of Mr. Rayner's change, if indeed he has changed at all; and as to that we know nothing beyond the statement in the Press.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, in the Senate, Messrs. Davis and Brown, of Mississippi, and Clingman of N. C. debated the subject of slavery in the territories. The tariff bill was discussed in the House.

On Tuesday, Mr. Clingman concluded his speech. He was followed by Mr. Benjamin, who defended the seceding delegations at Charleston. Mr. Douglas gave notice that he would this day reply to Mr. Davis. The tariff was discussed in the House.

HIGH PRICE FOR BANK STOCK.—Thirteen shares of Bank of Cape Fear Stock, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Beze Perry, were sold at auction in this place yesterday, by John H. Cook auctioneer, at $127 75 per share. Last week, stock in the same Bank was sold here at $123. Dividend off in each case.

AD VALOREM ON THE BENCH.—Judge Saunders, so we learn from the Murfreesborough Southron, charged the Grand Jury of Northampton last week that ad valorem is wrong. The Southron thinks, as we do, that the people will take an appeal from Judge Saunders' decision to the ballot box, and that his decision will be very decidedly reversed, as is not infrequently the case we believe.

UP COUNTRY CROPS, &c.—A friend at Wilkesborough writes us:

"Wheat looks badly—the fruit crop bids fair to be very abundant. Corn sold to-day at 58 cts Bacon 13, 9 months credit without interest.

"People are becoming excited on the subject of railroads; we hope the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad will pass through our county."

STATE STOCKS.—We note sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York on Monday at 97. Virginia 92¾.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 8, 1860.

The Steamship Brazil from Galway, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived here yesterday.

It was rumored that arrests had been made in Paris in consequence of the discovery of an Italian plot against the Emperor.

A slight insurrection in the French possessions in Africa had occurred, but it was promptly suppressed.

The Prince of Wales will not visit Canada before the first week in July.

There is nothing new in regard to the prize fight. A medical certificate had been given that Sayers would not be able to use his arm for two months, and probably more.

Some £200 had been collected for Sayers among the members of the House of Commons.

Bell's Life contains the formal demand of Heenan for the belt, under the assertion that he won it. That paper treats the claim as preposterous and asserts that the chances favor Sayers, and that had the referees witnessed the thirty-seventh round, they would have accorded him the victory.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton—Sales for the week of 91,500 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 16,000 bales each. The market closed buoyant and active; all qualities had slightly advanced. Middling Orleans 6⅝d; Uplands 6¼d. Stock in port upwards of 1,000,000 bales, of which about 800,000 were American.

Rev. Daniel Worth in New York.—Rev. Daniel Worth, of North Carolina, now under conviction for selling Helper's *Impending Crisis*, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and out on bail of $3,000, told the story of his hardships at the City Assembly Rooms last evening, and nearly $200 was collected for him. He was questioned by a North Carolinian present. The veritable Helper, *in propria personæ*, was present, and made a few unimportant remarks.—*N. Y. Times, 8th.*

A Fearful Tragedy.—A horrible murder was committed near Easton Pa., on Monday. Mr. Thomas Richardson, an old, wealthy and respectable farmer, living three miles above Easton, had an altercation with two of his laborers, which terminated fatally to the whole three. One of the men caught Mr. Richardson around the neck with a scythe, pulling him down on a fence and holding him in that position, whilst his companion beat him on the head with a rail, finally jamming the rail into his brain. Two sons of Mr. Richardson, on coming to his assistance, were threatened, and threats were made to fire the premises and murder the whole family if they were interfered with. One of the boys ran into the house, got a double-barreled gun, and shot both of the men dead.

Twenty-Eight Horses Burnt.—B. D. Stetson's Tattersall's stables, Philadelphia, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday, and twenty-eight horses were burnt. One was valued at $1,500, and another at $1000. All were of valuable stock. The adjoining buildings were partially burnt. Loss estimated at $25,000; insured for only $5000.

U. S. Supreme Court.—The Court adjourned on Friday last. Of about seventy California land cases decided more than thirty were decided in favor of the United States, involving the disposition of about one million acres of land, worth from fifteen to twenty million dollars. Among these is the case of Bolton, the claim being for ten thousand acres in the city of San Francisco, and twenty thousand acres outside the corporation limits, worth, it is supposed, $10,000,000.

National Medical Convention.—The most prominent act of the National Medical Convention was the appointment of a committee of nine members to revise the Pharmacopœia, to meet in Philadelphia, and report the result of their labors the next session.

Richmond and Baltimore.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes;

"There is scarcely any doubt that the Southern Convention will be held at the time and place appointed and that in it will be represented all the Southern States, and that the Convention will nominate a Southern President on that platform—no matter what may be done at Raltimore. Great efforts, I know, are being made to defeat the scheme, even by Southern men, but nevertheless it will prevail. As to the adjourned Convention to be held at Baltimore, it will only meet, to get into another dead-lock. It will be impossible to nominate any one under the two-thirds rule as construed to mean 202 votes. Then, if that rule be set aside, the consequence will be a disruption of the Convention."

Judge Ellis's Speech at Gatesville.—The Charlotte Democrat, in a recent issue, uses the following language:

"The Southron did not report Gov. Ellis correctly, (at Gatesville) and we have good authority for saying that the report of the Murfreesboro' Citizen was inaccurate."

Is it not very strange that the Citizen should have given such "an inaccurate account" of the discussion at Gatesville, since we do know that the editor was present, took notes, and was with the Governor until 11 o'clock at night after the discussion in the day? Who then has a right to know the truth of the thing, the Citizen or the Democrat, some three hundred miles off? Let common sense answer.—*Murfreesboro' Southron.*

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult., at Morganton, N. C., by the Rev. Wm. C. Sheetz, Dr. R. C. PEARSON and Miss D. EMMA, only daughter of Col. B. S. Gaither—all of Morganton.

DIED,

In Robeson County, on the morning of the 1st inst., after a long and painful illness, HECTOR JAMES McNEILL, son of Mr. Daniel C. and Mrs. Ann McNeill, in the 26th year of his age.

Carolinian please copy.

In Bladen County, on the 16th April, Mr. JAMES H. MELVIN, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and nine children, and many friends to mourn his death.

In Cumberland county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. FLORA McINTYRE, a native of Scotland, in the 77th year of her age.

In Raleigh, on Tuesday, May the 1st, RICHMOND, son of Daniel G., and Ellen B. Fowle, aged eight months and 24 days.

At his residence in Atala county, Mississippi, March 20th, 1860, Mr. NEILL McKINNON aged about 62 years, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., and recently of St. Paul's.

In Dallas county, Ark., on the 15th Dec'r last, after a brief illness of pneumonia, Mr. WM. R. McKOY, aged 52 years. He was a native of Rowan county, N. C., where he resided to manhood; but afterwards married and resided in Sampson, whence he emigrated to Arkansas in 1844.

Also, at his mother's residence, in Dallas county, Ark., on the 3rd April, 1860, of pneumonia, after five days illness, ROBERT BRUCE,—oldest son of Wm. R, and Ann McKoy, in the 24th year of his age.

MR. POOL AT NEWBERN.

We make the following extract from a sketch of Mr. Pool's speech at Newbern in the Kinston Advocate.

Mr. Pool's statistical statement as to the number of slaves in the counties traversed by the several railroads in our State is entirely correct, as we know from examination of the Comptroller's report, whence they were compiled for publication in the Observer some five or six weeks ago in meeting a statement in the Wilmington Journal:

Mr. P. said, my competitor has compared the amount paid into the treasury by this district with the amount paid by the 8th Congressional district, and has been comparing the amount paid by each county in which we have spoken with the amount paid by Burke county, and has based upon these data an appeal to Eastern men against Equal Taxation upon the ground that the East has contributed largely to Western Railroads, and that the West is already largely indebted to them. Such is not the fact. The East is rather indebted to the West for a large proportion of the Railroads of the State. I have had an investigation made of this subject which I believe to be accurate, and I do not believe that my competitor or any one else will deny its accuracy. Of the 684 miles of railroads completed in the State 480 miles are East of Raleigh, and only 204 miles West of Raleigh. The East has more than twice as much railroad as the West, and two dollars have been expended for Eastern Railroads where one has been expended for Western roads. If this then, is a question of sectional indebtedness, we of the East are already largely indebted to our Western friends. But there is another matter in this connection to which I desire to call the attention of slave owners. Railroads are especially for their benefit, for by increasing the facility of getting the products of slave labor to market they increase the value of that labor and add largely to the profits of slave property. The railroads of the State run through many of the largest slave holding Counties, and *three fifths of the whole slave population* of the State is in those counties through which *these Railroads run*, to say nothing of the adjoining counties which are also greatly benefited by them. [The black polls of the Counties traversed by Railroads sum up as follows:

Ral. & Gaston R. R.	23,364
Wil. & Weldon R. R.	16,583
N. Car. R. R.	16,173
A. & N. C. R. R.	7,921
West. N. C. R. R.	5,120
Wil. & Charlotte R. R.	16,877
	86,038

Showing three fifths of the black polls in the State in the counties through which these Railroads run.] If we should count also the counties adjoining these, this proportion would be greatly increased. Is there any reason then, why slave property should not contribute its equal proportion to the building of these roads? But even Railroads in the West, while furnishing facilities for getting to market, are of equal benefit to the East by furnishing freights to our roads, and pouring into the lap of our Eastern ports the rich products of the fertile lands of the West. (Applause.) I said in Currituck and elsewhere, and I say here to-day that I am in favor of running the Western Extension to the Tennessee line at the earliest practicable time. [Gov. Ellis says that he is also in favor of this.] I voted for it in the last Legislature, worked for it and talked for it, and intend to continue to do all I can to accomplish it whether in the East or West, whether in the legislature or out of it, or whether elected Governor or not elected Governor. It is no question of East and West; it is a question involving the interest, the prosperity and the glory of my native State. [Tremendous applause.] South Carolina and Virginia have had the credit and the benefits of the products of North Carolina. This should be permitted no longer. North Carolina should be united in interest and feeling as it is in the glory arising from the memory of the past. I deprecate such sectional appeals as I have heard here to-day. We are one people—we have a common interest in the deeds and fame of our revolutionary fathers—a common reverence for their memory, a common pride in the battle fields of liberty. We are linked together by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future, let us also be linked by the interests of the present. I am an Eastern man and am speaking to Eastern men and I tell them that if I am elected Governor I shall be no Governor of the East, no Governor of the West, but a Governor of N. Carolina. [Applause.]

I was born in the East and reared in the East, and I cherish the associations of my early days. I am attached to her plains and her sea coast—to the sluggish stream that winds by the place of my humble birth and washes the play ground of my childhood—to the broad river whose swelling tides pass by the scenes of the labors of my maturer manhood. But while I cherish these, I thank my Creator that I have a heart large enough to desire the prosperity of every portion of my native State. [Continued applause.] I give no ear to sectional appeals—I acknowledge no sections in the good old North State, but I shall continue to labor for the prosperity of every portion of it from the mountains to the seaboard.

The speech of Mr. P. was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. It was truly one of close, logical argument, and thorough investigation. His reputation as a debater was well sustained, and his friends were buoyant, cheerful—jubilant at the brilliant success their gallant standard-bearer had achieved. The force and evident effect with which he pressed the policy and duty of the Eastern people and the slave owners in sustaining the great principle of Constitutional Equality, won for him the confidence and the admiration, not only of his own party, but also of many who have been decidedly opposed to him in politics. This effort has sent an electric thrill of joy and enthusiasm to the hearts of his friends that will cause them to *work* for the success of the cause. No Whig candidate has left Craven County with more ardent admirers than John Pool. If our friends throughout the State give as good an account of themselves in August as Craven County, the good old State is irreversibly "redeemed, disenthralled and regenerated."

Conviction of Robert T. Williams —One of the most exciting trials that has ever taken place in North Carolina, has just been concluded in Rockingham Superior Court, and has resulted in the conviction of Robt. T. Williams of the murder of Margaret Helton. The case was called up on Thursday of last week. On Saturday after dinner J. H. Boyd stated the ground of defence, when Mr. Solicitor Settle commenced the argument for the prosecution speaking until 9 or 10 o'clock; Hon. John A. Gilmer then spoke in defence of the prisoner until about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the argument was suspended until Monday morning of this week; Monday was occupied by J. R. McLean, Esq., for the State, and Hon. Jas. T. Morehead for the prisoner. Late Monday evening Judge Bailey delivered his charge to the jury, who, after an absence of about one hour, rendered a verdict of guilty. On Tuesday morning the Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hung, from which judgment Williams took an appeal to the Supreme Court.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Death of Peter Parley.—S. C. Goodrich (Peter Parley) died suddenly at New York on Wednesday last.

WHIG MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

Proclamation being made for a public meeting of the Whigs of Randolph, in the Court House in Asheboro', May 8, 1860, being Tuesday of the County Court, a large number assembled, when, on motion, John B. Troy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thos. M. Moore appointed Secretary.

The chairman stated to the meeting the object, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Senatorial Convention be called to be held at Liberty, to nominate a candidate for the Senate for the District composed of the counties of Alamance and Randolph, on the Fourth Saturday of this instant.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Alamance are requested to send delegates to said Convention to represent their county.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by the Whig meeting, held in Asheboro' on the 27th day of March last, be re-nominated to attend the Convention, as representatives from Randolph, and that twenty others be added to the nomination by the chairman.

Whereupon, the following delegates were appointed, to-wit:

J W Long, Marsh Dorsett, B B Bulla, Alfred Brower, Simeon McMasters, Esq. William A Provo, Zebedee Rush, Joseph B Guthrie, George Makepeace, Lewis Lutterloh, J M Odle, Jesse D Cox, Esq. Dempsey Brown, John Adams, John Arnold, Esq. Jesse Steed, Esq. Nathaniel Steed, John Coletrain, Reuben Trogden, Jason C Harris, George A Foust.

Resolved, That these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro' Patriot, with a request that they publish them at their earliest opportunity.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN. B. TROY, Ch'n.

THOMAS M. MOORE, Sec'y.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Large and well situated LOT fronting on Union, Burgas and Maiden Lane Streets, with the Commodious and Elegant DWELLING HOUSE and out houses on it, is offered for sale. This property has generally been known as the Latta House and Lot. As a residence it has no superior in Fayetteville for the excellence of the buildings, and the beauty, health and convenience of its location.

The above property will be sold at AUCTION, at the Market House, on Tuesday the 15th inst., at 12 M. Terms liberal, made known at sale.

GEORGE SLOAN,
Agent for R. K. BRYAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 8. 15-its

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glasswarc, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.
April 20. 11-itf

NEW GOODS, AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

6 DOZ. Swing and Toilet LOOKING GLASSES.
4 doz. WHEAT RIDDLES, Fine.
6 REFRIGERATORS.
Five Minute Ice Cream Freezers, 3 and 4 quart.
Wine Bottles, 4, 5 and 6 to gallon.
Cocoa and Britannia Dippers, Best Box Coffee Mills, Pastry Boards, Lemon Squeezers, Cedar Tubs, Boys' Carts, Handled Sugar Boxes, Knife Boxes, Towel Stands, Hair Sieves, **Silver Soap, The Lady's Knife Cleaner,** Bird Cages, ***Ivory Handle Knives and Carvers, Britannia Spoons, &c., &c.***

—ALSO—

—FRESH SUPPLIES OF—

White China, White Granite and Common Wares.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
May 1. 14-ilm

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors & Havana Segars,

NO. 12, HAY ST.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Retailers and Bar-keepers in general to their extensive stock

Of Wines, Brandies, Gins, Fancy Bottled Liquors, and Segars,

which for excellency of quality and cheapness of price, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the country.

Special attention is invited to their PURE GERMAN WINE VINEGAR, an article not known in the South, and when once tried no dealer nor private family will do without.

Also, Best RHINE WINES, for Table use; first quality SARDINES, at

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
No. 12 HAY ST.
May 7. 15 ilm

ATTENTION GENTLEMEN!

At No. 16, South Side Hay Street.

My Stock of Ready-Made Clothing is now Complete, GENTLEMEN will find at this establishment a FINE STOCK OF GOODS, well made and at a low price, embracing every description of

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

The largest assortment of Shirts, Linen and Marseilles, Stocks, Cravats, Ties, French Lace Ties, every variety of Collars; Socks, Under Garments of Linen, Silk, and Cotton; Alexander's Kid Gloves; Buckskin Gloves; real Dog Skin Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS; English Sole Leather, Packing and Buggy Trunks; Valices, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Umbrellas, English Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Strops, Perfumery, &c.

Musical Instruments;

Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Flutinas, Accordeons, Italian Strings for all string instruments.

—ALSO—

A great many other GOODS, too numerous to mention.

My friends and customers are very respectfully invited to call and make their purchases at once, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S,
No. 16 Hay Street,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 28. 12-itf

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galls, Sprain, Pole Evil, and Swelling upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this L. W. Smith, Ridgefield, Conn." S. LEITCH, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt. writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin,) but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of *imitations*. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

GABNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
May 4. 15-*4t

Candidates for Governor.—We are requested to state, says the Raleigh Standard, that Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool, candidates for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Halifax, Halifax County, Monday 21st	May.
Franklinton, Franklin, Wednesday 23d	"
Oxford, Granville Co., Thursday, 24th	"
Roxborough, Person, Saturday 26th	"
Graham, Alamance Co., Monday 28th	"

ELECTORS FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT.—The Whigs of the 7th District met in Convention at Salisbury on Wednesday last, W. S. Harris, Esq., of Concord, presiding, and Messrs. J. J. Bruner and C. W. Fenton, Secretaries. Wm. P. Bynum, Esq., of Lincoln county, was appointed Elector; Gen. John A. Young of Mecklenburg and M. L. McCorkle, Esq., of Catawba, were appointed Assistant Electors; and the following gentlemen Sub-Electors for their respective counties: A. J. Dargan, Esq., for Anson county; Rufus Barringer, Esq., for Cabarrus county; Wm. Pegram, for Gaston county; Col. Wm. Grier, for Mecklenburg county; C. M. T. McAuley, Esq., for Union county; Wm. C. Lord, Esq., for Rowan county; H. W. Guion, Esq., for Lincoln county; Wm. J. Montgomery, Esq., for Stanly county.

Onslow County.—The Associate Editor of the Journal visited Onslow County this week. The general health of the people appeared to be good, and the financial affairs of the county are believed to be in a better condition than at any time for the last twenty years.

The crops appear to be rather backward, owing to continued cold weather in April, but they will come out.—*Wil. Jour.*

Direct importation at Washington, N. C.—Mr. Isaiah Respess requests us to state that the entire cargo of Guano, now to arrive by the schooner *Watauga*, direct from the Islands, has been engaged. Many applicants he has been compelled to refuse, because the cargo will not supply the demand. He expects the *Watauga* to arrive on or about the 10th inst.

Washington Dispatch.

Ship Lost.—Capt. Taylor, of the bark Western Sea, from Boston, at this port, reports: On the first inst. fell in with a raft carrying six men upon it, who reported themselves as being of the ship Roger Stewart, bound to Liverpool from New Orleans, with a cargo of cotton. In the course of the day, spoke the brig Rockingham of Salem, and found that she had picked up one man. The balance of the crew, numbering twenty-three in all, were lost. The ship went down the day before, and the seamen who were rescued reported having been on the raft 26 hours. 11 were on it the day before, and 5 were washed off during the night.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Japanese Embassy arrived.—The U. S. frigate Roanoke, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., with the Embassy dispatched by the Court of Jeddo to Washington, arrived at Sandy Hook last evening. Her Commander was then intercepted by dispatches from the Navy Department directing him to proceed to Hampton Roads, where a vessel would be in readiness to receive his illustrious, but outlandish passengers, and convey them to their destination. The Roanoke sails for Virginia accordingly this morning. The Japanese party appears to be equally gratified with the courtesy and respect with which it is treated, and with the novelty of its surroundings. The landing at Panama, that marvelous business of passing by rail across the Isthmus, the ceremonious reception on board the Roanoke, and the hospitality prepared for them there have been alike objects of satisfaction and gratitude. The officers express themselves as greatly pleased with the strangers, whose manners are the perfection of politeness and dignity.—*N. Y. Times, 10th inst.*

The Triple Murder a Hoax.—Easton, Pa., was thrown into a state of intense excitement on the 7th inst. by the report brought there by a respectable citizen who vouched for its correctness, of the triple murder at Richardson's farm. So intense was the excitement that at least a dozen parties averred that they had seen the bodies. A hundred of our citizens went out to Mr. Richardson's homestead, where they found the family all well, and not a little surprised at the story. The family were kept up nearly the whole night by anxious inquirers. An evening paper posted a flaming bulletin over the city, giving the account of the horrible murder, and promising further particulars. It is ascertained that the report originated with a man laboring under *mania a potu*, who really thought he saw the whole occurrence as stated.

Death of a Telegraphic Operator by Lightning.—The Marietta (O.) Intelligencer announces the death of George L. Slocomb, of that city. A few weeks since, while he was sitting at the instrument in his office, during the prevalence of a heavy storm, the lightning ran in upon the wires and completely stunned him. A few days developed the horrible fact that his limbs were paralyzed, and his muscles almost totally deprived of action. The paralysis gradually extended over the body, until death ended his affliction.

Death from a Needle Swallowed Half a Century Ago.—David Wade, of North Easton, N. Y. a cripple from his youth, expired very suddenly in his chair, on Friday of last week. When a child he swallowed a needle, which worked its way out through his back, injuring his spine, and disabling him for the rest of his life. He was sixty-eight years of age.

"Non-Intercourse."—The New Orleans Picayune notices the fact that notwithstanding all the clamor about non-intercourse, the exports of shoes from Boston to the Southern States show a considerable increase for the last three months over the corresponding period of 1859. No fact could better illustrate the folly of Conventions and resolutions, so popular in some parts of the country, as a substitute for practical action.

Endorsement of the Course of Southern Seceders.—A large and enthusiatic meeting was held at Savannah on Thursday to approve of the course of the Southern delegates in seceding from the Charleston Convention.

The Wheat Crop.—Information from every direction is highly favorable to the growing crop of wheat. With comarpatively few exceptions, the accounts indicate that the approaching harvest will be an abundant one, and that the quality of the grain will be excellent.

The Slave Trade.—The Grand Jury at Savannah have found true bills against Chas. A. Lamra, C. W. Styles, J. M. Middleton, and Wm. Stone, for rescuing from prison Captain Farnham, confined under the charge of violating the laws against the slave trade.

The editor of the Hendersonville Presage has been "sloshing about" among the people of the mountain section, and after conversing with them finds that John Pool is looked upon among them "as our next Governor."

The American Tract Society has circulated nearly 16,000,000 of volumes, 210,000,000 of tracts, and more than 50,000,000 of its periodicals

Locusts are making their appearance upon the surface of the earth in the vicinity of Danville, Va., in great numbers

THE TROUBLES AMONG THE DEMOCRACY.

The Federal Office-Holders in New York.—Peremptory orders have gone forth to Postmaster Fowler, and the other office-holders in New York, instructing them to call a meeting forthwith at Tammany, for the purpose of denouncing Popular Sovereignty, and taking other measures to kill off Douglas. Any one who shall refuse to join in the call and proceedings will be instantly removed from office.

It is said the President will not wait for George Sanders to refuse, but will decapitate him forthwith. George's telegrams from Charleston drove our Chief Magistrate nearly frantic, partly because they were inconceivably impudent, but mainly because they were not prepaid. One of them was nearly in the words following:

"His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States:* The minority resolutions will pass. [Here followed the resolutions at length.] Douglas will be nominated on the next ballot. Send for Douglas immediately. Lose no time in making friends with your successor. All the past shall be forgiven, and your particular friends shall be retained in office. From one who often differs from you in opinion, but never deceives you.

GEORGE SANDERS."

For this delightful epistle the President was obliged to pay $28 telegraph tolls. For similar information, Secretary Cobb paid $14, and Sentor Toombs $12. George says, in explanation, that all these men can afford to pay for important news, because they are rich; but he prepaid all he sent to Clingman and other poor devils who support Douglas.

The only thing that makes George unhappy is that he is obliged to wear his official head so long. He is anxious to relieve the Administration from all embarrassment on his account, and would resign, but that he fears it would look like deserting his old friends in their extremity. He indulges the hope, however, that they will speedily be able to dispense with his official services. When they do, look out for disclosures!

The Douglas War.—The war upon Douglas is waged with unrelenting fury. The President will leave nothing in his power undone to accomplish this result. The friends of Douglas, on the other hand, feel that they have no choice but to meet this crusade with equal vigor and obstinacy They say that Douglas delegates will take the place of the seceders from every Southern State, and that he shall be nominated. They will soon, moreover, carry the war into the Administration camp.

N. Y. Times, Special Washington Dispatch.

Guide Book to the Scenery of Western North Carolina, by Henry E. Colton—price 5 cts. Also, "Colton's Mountain Scenery."—Price 60 cts.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 10, 1860.

Agricultural Society.

THE members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall, on Monday afternoon next, at 3½ o'clock.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.
May 9. 16-2t

Now landing and coming into Store,

A NEW

SUPPLY OF THE NATIONAL FERTILIZER.

THIS article where it has been properly applied has given entire satisfaction and is now coming into general use. Persons disposed to give it a trial can be furnished, in quantities to suit, at short notice by

BEVERLY ROSE,
Agent for the Company.
May 9, 1860. 16-3t

Now Landing.

A SMALL supply of UNSLAKED LIME in first-rate order. This article, as well as Plastering Hair, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Land Plaster, will at all times be furnished in quantities to suit, and on the most favorable terms at short notice, by applying to BEVERLY ROSE.
May 9, 1860. 16-3t

21, 21, 21, 21, HAY ST.

OPENING THIS DAY, LATEST STYLES

Ready-Made Clothing.

Clothing for large men!
Clothing for small men!
Clothing for youth!
Clothing for children!
Bargains in CLOTHING, at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 9. 16-2t

Distiller Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ a TURPENTINE DISTILLER, one who has had some experience in making fine Rosin. Address us at Owenville.

W. & T. CULBRETH.
May 10. 16-4tpd

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

LIME!

50 CASKS, in good order. For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
May 3. 14-istf

BULK MEAT.

10 HHDS. BULK SIDES and SHOULDERS, for sale by
E. F. MOORE.
April 26. 12-3wi

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-ilypaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1†

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1860.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The Delegates met at 12 o'clock in the "Old Presbyterian Church," and were called to order by Hon. John J. Crittenden, (Chairman of the National Committee,) who was greeted with loud and long continued applause. The Rev. Dr. McCabe was then introduced by Mr. Crittenden and offered an impressive prayer.

Mr. Crittenden then nominated for temporary President, Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, who was unanimously chosen. Taking the Chair, (after some introductory, congratulatory remarks,) Gov. Hunt said:—

"It has long been apparent, and of late become too painfully evident, that we have no party in this country at the present moment, unless it be the friends of the Union, who are already here, capable of furnishing a remedy for the distempers under which the country is suffering. [Applause.]

"The once proud and invincible Democracy, which has wielded the powers of government for many years, has been rent in twain by the fell spirit of sectional discord, and has run aground upon the shoals and breakers of popular sovereignty, and the mysteries of territorial government. [Applause.] I fear it is beyond the power of any surgical or medical skill.

"I think there is no sorcery or witchcraft left by which the political cauldron can be made again to produce that harmony of cohesion which we once saw in the ranks of the Democratic party. [Applause.] We have another party, which proposes mainly to deal with this same subject of popular sovereignty, and the management of the Territories; and the question is presented to us, as the great and pertinent issue of the day, whether slavery shall be extended into regions where the winter temperature is many degrees below zero, and in which, I will venture to say, no slave owner could be induced to emigrate and settle.

"And while we are called upon to discuss this miserable abstraction, and enter into the Presidential election upon it, nothing is stated, nothing proposed, in regard to the great functions and duties of the General Government, which concerns the people and the United States at large. While a portion of our people are straining their vision to discern a black speck on the territorial extremities they seem to forget the rights, honor and welfare of the whole country. I have said ours is a mission of peace. Be it our task to revive the national spirit of concord which the Constitution was made to secure. Very solemn and important responsibilities rest upon this Convention.

"From the character of those whom I see present—from the patriotism and intelligence of the people, I am sure that the deliberations of this Convention will have an important influence in aiding and protecting our country from the dangers to which I have referred.

"I hope the spirit of forbearance and moderation which prevailed in the early days of the Republic will inspire our council to-day. I trust it will be the first and foremost desire in every heart to cultivate sentiments of affection and mutual good will, that we may all feel, both North and South, that we belong to one family of freemen—[Applause]—that we are resolved to discharge all the duties which appertain to our Constitution as citizens of a free and independent Republic, not fearing the power of man, but trusting in the overruling providence of God to crown our efforts with his blessings. [Immense applause."]

Mr. Wm. F. Switzer of Mo. was appointed Sec'y, and then a committee of one from each State was appointed to report permanent officers—from North Carolina, Hon. Nathaniel Boyden.

The lists of delegates were handed in by the chairmen of the respective delegations, and the Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock.

The following is the list of Delegates and alternate Delegates from North Carolina, as furnished by the Chairman of the Delegation to the Secretary:

State at Large.—Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, Hon. Richard S. Donnell.

Districts.—David A. Barnes, D. D. Ferebee, E. W. Jones, Richard H. Smith, Joseph B. Cherry, W. H. Clark, John H. Haughton, W. Foy, Walter Dunn, Thomas Sparrow, E. C. Yellowley, Daniel L. Russell, E. J. Hale, Giles Leitch, A. M. Waddell, John G. Blue, R. McNair, Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, Wm. H. Harrison, Hon. Edwin G. Reade, John Manning, John M. Cloud, R. W. Wharton, Hon. J. M. Leach, T. C. Ham, Rufus Barringer, Samuel H. Walkup, Tod R. Caldwell, Wm. M. Shipp, A. S. Merrimon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. The crowd of visiters was even greater than at the morning session, and many left unable to obtain admittance, whilst a number of persons, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, remained outside the building, witnessing the proceedings of the Convention through the windows of the church, which, fortunately for them, extend almost to the ground.

Hon. A. J. Donelson, from the Organization Committee, reported for President of the Convention Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New York, with a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The report was unanimously confirmed.

Gov. Hunt responded most appropriately. We extract from his speech as reported at length:—

"Be it our part, to promote and diffuse a spirit of broad and generous national feeling of forbearance and moderation. So far as the broad question is concerned, which has been made the bane of our politics, it has furnished to a class of politicians the fiercest elements of strife and discord. But let us remember that, from our positions, differences of educations, of surroundings, of habit, of social interest, and domestic construction of society, there will still be certain shades of difference. It was always so. It was so from the beginning; but did that prevent the great men of the Republic from coming together to form a system of political freedom and self-government which shall enable us to move on as one nation; to protect us from all external assault, and to cultivate amongst ourselves peace, concord, and domestic tranquility? [Applause.] These differences that estrange and divide the people of this country should not prevent us from going forward to discharge the great work of self-government, and to encounter all the responsibility relative to those great interests which are national, which are commercial, and which we all hold in common; which we are ready to sustain and defend in common, and which possess the strongest claim upon our loyalty, patriotism, and allegiance to the Constitution and the Union,—which we have received from the hands of our patriotic ancestors. [Applause.]

"A few days ago, having occasion to visit one of the Western States of the Union, I was tempted to extend my journey further on, and, for the first time, I saw the glorious Mississippi—that noble and magnificent river which connects the North and South, and which, by nature's organic law, has declared that we are to be one. As I floated upon the placid bosom of the Father of Waters, in my reflections I could not but think and feel that, since the beneficence of creative power has given us such a bond of union, intended to carry civilization, prosperity and happiness to a kindred people, from its mouth to its source, how vain, how preposterous is the folly of man, which would separate those whom God hath joined together. [Applause.] How small and pitiful the effort seems of those who would divide the Mississippi and interpose commercial regulations, and custom-house and tonnage duties upon the people of this American Union! God forbid, gentlemen, that any of us, or any considerable portion of the people of this country, should ever give their sanction to sentiments of such a nature. We are one people and one country; we go forth under one flag; we stand upon national ground, representing the interests of a great continent which Providence has entrusted to our charge; and I believe the people will yet prove themselves equal to the destiny which has been given them, and hand it over, as one harmonious nation, to those who are to come after us. [Applause.] * * * We have not come here to contest the difference between the various distinctions and the shadowy forms of popular sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction which have for some time been presented, and occupied so large a part of the attention of Congress and of the country. This is not the question which we have come to settle, and I do not think we can settle it, if we would. I prefer to leave them all where the Constitution has left them—[applause]—leaving every State in the full enjoyment of its own rights and its own independence. All we ask, gentlemen, (I speak now of conservative men in that portion of the country from which I come,) is that you will manage, govern, and regulate your own internal affairs according to your own will and pleasure. On the other hand, we propose to do precisely the same thing for ourselves. [Applause.] We do not propose to burden our consciences with your offences, nor do we want you to burden yours with ours, but let us each and every part answer for itself."

Mr. Shippen, of Pa., moved that each State name a candidate for President and Vice President, and that the Convention ballot, dropping after each ballot the lowest candidate.

Mr. Grayson of Pa. wanted a definite platform laid down before a nomination. He came here with his heart swelling for the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Littell of Pa. was for nominating. He thought we all had sufficient time to consult as to the character, standing and fitness of the distinguished statesmen who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination. What further do we want to know of that distinguished man, John Bell, of Tennessee? [Cheers.] He has been before the country for a quarter of a century. We all know him, and the country knows him. He has been tried in high positions, both in State and the Union—his record is clear and unmistakable, without a stain or blemish to be discovered by his bitterest political opponent. What such a man we want no platform. He has stood through life a defender of the Constitution as it is, and of the Union as one and indivisible, and therefore could see no reason for delay, and no possible reason for the appointment of a Committee on Nominations. Before going into a nomination he was for declaring as our platform that we stand for the Union and the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States and the enforcement of the laws. [Applause.]

Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, thought the true course to pursue was "to make haste slowly." He would therefore propose that we proceed to ballot at ten o'clock to-morrow. All we want is to be better acquainted with each other before we proceed to business. Down where I live we have been so long abusing Massachusetts and Massachusetts has been so long abusing us, that I thought when I arrived in Baltimore I would like to ascertain for myself what kind of men they were way down East. [Laughter.] In accordance with this determination, I paid a visit last night to the Massachusetts delegation, and a nobler set of men I have not met with lately. I also compared views on the exciting topics of the day, and I found that their views were my views, and that my views were their views. I could not find one point of difference between us. All we wanted was the Union as it is, and the Constitution and the laws. Let the subject of a platform be referred to a committee. [Voice, "We want no platform."] Well, let the question be referred, and let the committee consider the subject and report that we want no platform, if such is the will of the Convention. I want such a committee to come together and consult, and become better acquainted with each other.

General Leslie Coombs said: So deeply have I been impressed with the importance of a platform to great political parties that I have taken upon myself the labor of preparing three—[laughter]—one for the harmonious Democracy—[laughter]—one for the "irrepressible conflict" gentlemen who are about to assemble at Chicago—[laughter]—and another for the National Unionists now before and around us. [Applause.] First, then, for the harmonious Democracy, I propose the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98-'99; and also in favor of excluding slavery from the Territories, and another in favor of forcing it into them—[laughter]—both to be adopted unanimously without debate, under the previous question, and no questions asked afterwards. [Laughter.] For the "irrepressible conflicts," about to assemble at Chicago, I suggest the Blue Laws of Connecticut, first in reference to the right of a man to kiss his wife on Sunday—[laughter]—and the second, in reference to the burning of witches, provided the young wives shall have the privilege to be kissed, and old witches to be burned. [Laughter.] The third is the Constitution of the United States as it is, and the Union under it, now and forever. [Immense applause.] I will not speak with reference to the first, at large, but I will venture to say that it will be as intelligible hereafter to the wide spread Democracy as it has been heretofore—[laughter]; and, being as intelligible, I venture to stake all that I am worth, that not one out of five hundred ever read these resolutions, and of those who did, not one in five hundred understood them. [Laughter and applause.] In reference to our platform, the legislative, judicial and executive departments shall be independent and supreme. I think that will be platform enough for a Union party to stand upon. [Applause.] The Congress of the United States to legislate the laws; the judicial department to interpret them; and the executive to have them executed. That is all we need.

Mr. Switzler, of Missouri, was about to speak when the Chair announced that the delegation from Texas were at the door of the building.

This announcement was received with deafening applause, and the delegation proceeded to the Secretaries' desk and presented their credentials. The Chairman of the delegation, A. B. Norton, wore a beard reaching nearly to his waist, which attracted great attention,—whereupon

General Leslie Coombs rose, and thought it proper to account to the Convention for the extraordinary hairy appearance of the gentleman from Texas. Some fifteen years ago he had made a vow that he never would cut his beard until Henry Clay was elected President of the United States—and it will be perceived he has most religiously kept his vow. [Vociferous applause.]

Mr. Switzler, of Missouri, said the people of Missouri wanted no better platform than the Constitution and the Union, and with such a one it would be an easy matter to override the politicians plunderers at Washington. He was not opposed to discussing matters relating to the public welfare, but this question of platform was disgraceful before the country. The people considered them mere humbugs, designed only to catch voters.

The Hon. Thos. Swann said, that when the distinguished men who inaugurated this Convention appeared upon that platform to-day, [applause,] that was platform enough for the State of Maryland. [Immense applause.] Show us the man, and we will teil you his platform. We want men who stand upon the Constitution and the execution of the laws. [Applause.] We want no other platform here [applause] so far as the little State of Maryland is concerned. [Applause.] * * * * We desire to stand upon a conservative platform, and we say when you repudiate the Supreme Court of the United States and its decision, we are at sea, and we might as well return and go home to our constituents. [Applause.] With this view I feel bound to say that the State of Maryland is not prepared to go into a nomination at the present moment. She asks for time. She will be willing to-morrow morning, after she has had an interchange with her brethren, North and South, and I am satisfied, from the intimations that have been given here to-day, that we shall be able to present a man without a platform—a man that we can trust upon his antecedents, and upon the position which he occupies before the country. *One* who possesses that spirit which has been departed from by those who are now in power, and which will give confidence to our country, both North and South, East and West. [Applause.]

Mr. Hopkins, of Georgia, was instructed, by consultation with the most intelligent citizens in his section of the State, to demand a platform. After sounding public opinion in Georgia, he had

consulted with citizens of North Carolina, and they had coincided with him; not only that we should have a platform, but we agreed in all its planks. They thought that there would be no difficulty in giving the South a platform—a platform that three millions of voters could stand upon, without regard to the section of country in which they reside. That platform was the record of the Hero of San Jacinto, General Sam Houston.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, said: He was directed to say for seventy men upon this floor from the State of New York—with one heart and one voice, that they have resolved to ask this Convention to present no platform to the country save the Constitution of the United States, [Applause.] a union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws. [Applause.] And on that platform, interpreted by the constituted authorities of the land, we feel that we can meet our brethren, South and North, East and West, with a proper spirit. Experience has demonstrated that your party platforms are meant to deceive the people of the country, for they have their Northern face and their Southern face. They have one set of gentlemen to interpret them in one section, and another class in a different section. There must be some tribunal to which we can all recur, and let that tribunal be the laws of the land as constituted and interpreted by its highest judicial authority. [Applause.] * * * * I am tired and weary of these disputes. Gentlemen will at times differ in regard to the powers of Congress, and in regard to the judicial interpretation even of the Constitution of the United States, but we owe it to ourselves as good citizens to submit to the law and abide by it. [Applause.] I am proud to say this is the voice of the Empire State.

Mr. Harris of Mo. was for Millard Fillmore, and so was Missouri. But he and his State had no choice that they could not yield for the success of this party and the country's good. He moved to table the pending proposition.

It was withdrawn, and on motion of Mr. Brooks a business committee appointed, as follows:—

Alabama—A. F. Alexander; Arkansas—M. S. Kennard; Connecticut—Austin Baldwin; Georgia—Hon. Joshua Hill; Indiana—Hon. R. W. Thompson; Illinois—John Wilson; Kentucky—C. F. Burnham; Maine—George E. B. Jackson; Massachusetts—A. S. Lewis; Minnesota—F. J. Burnett; Maryland—G. A. Pearre; Mississippi—J. W. C. Watson; Missouri—Thomas A. Harris; New York—Erastus Brooks; New Jersey—Jos. F. Randolph; North Carolina—Hon. R. S. Donnell; Ohio—N. G. Pendleton; Pennsylvania—Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll; Texas—A. B. Norton; Tennessee—Hon. Bailie Peyton; Vermont—John Wheeler; Virginia—Robert E. Scott; Delaware—Chas. F. Cullon.

The Convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock on Thursday.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

In a few minutes after the opening of the doors of the gallery, appropriated to the spectators, they were again thronged with an anxious multitude. The west gallery, which was exclusively reserved for ladies and their gentlemen attendants, was also soon filled to repletion with those who watched with evident interest the labors of this Convention, the commingling of whose members aims at a tightening of those bonds which bind the union of the States.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by the President, who introduced the Rev. Dr. John McCron, who delivered a very appropriate and highly impressive prayer.

The President submitted several communications, among them a telegraphic despatch dated Washington, from Wm. C. Hasbrouck, advising the Convention "to adopt as a platform "Washington's Farewell Address and the Constitution," which, though old, are good enough for Union men." Its reading called forth loud applause.

The call of the States showed that in addition to the States represented yesterday, delegations were present from Connecticut and Texas.

Hon. E. Brooks, chairman of the committee on business, announced that the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, would submit the report of that committee.

This gentleman, then, in a few appropriate remarks, stated that the considerations of the committee were marked with the best feeling he ever had witnessed under such circumstances; that their report came to the Convention unanimously endorsed by every member of the committee, after a free interchange of opinion among them. He then proceeded to read the report, its reading being frequently interrupted with loud and enthusiastic applause, and at one point loud cheers resounded throughout the church, the convention and audience all rising—the excitement being up to fever heat.

The report was as follows:

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty *to recognize* no political principles other than

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS,

and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the rights of the People and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States, to "maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

He also read the following resolutions from the committee:

Resolved, That each State shall be entitled to the same number of votes in this Convention as its Electoral votes, and that each Delegation shall for itself determine the manner in which its votes may be cast.

Resolved, That in balloting for President and Vice President, ballots shall be taken until a candidate nominated shall receive a majority of all the votes cast; that the candidate for President shall first be balloted for and selected, and then the candidate for Vice President.

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of allowing a majority of a State delegation to decide how its vote should be cast, and finally Mr. Partridge, of Mississippi, thought the Convention prepared to vote upon the proposition to decide the question by a vote of the Convention, and called the previous question thereupon.

Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, hoped no attempt at gag law would be introduced into the Convention.

The President—Is there a second to the call for the previous question? A voice—Yes.

Mr. Partridge then, at the request of several delegates withdrew his call for the previous question.

Gov. Morehead then proceeded to speak in favor of each delegate here speaking for himself, and voting for himself; any other course he deemed anti-republican. He protested against the majority riding down the minority. He hoped the resolution upon the manner of voting would be so amended as to allow each delegate to express his individual feelings.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Goggin of Va., it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of each delegation shall cast the vote of his State for each delegate from such State in such way as he may be instructed by the delegate entitled to vote, and when there is not a full representation from any State, then a majority of such delegation shall decide how the vote of the district unrepresented shall be cast, and when there shall be two delegates from a district who cannot agree, each of such delegates shall be entitled to half a vote.

And thus amended the committee's report was adopted.

A resolution was then offered that the Convention vote for President, dropping the lowest candidate on each ballot until a nomination. Tabled by a large vote, and a motion to ballot until a nomination was effected, carried.

On the first ballot the vote was as follows:—

For John Bell, of Tennessee.—Arkansas 1; Connecticut 2½; Delaware 3; Maine 8; Maryland 7½; New York 4; New Jersey 2; Ohio 11; Pennsylvania 17½; Tennessee 12—68½.

For Sam Houston, of Texas.—Arkansas 3; Connecticut 2½; Illinois 5½; Maryland ½; New York 28; New Jersey 1; Ohio 5; Pennsylvania 7½; Texas 4.—57.

For John M. Botts, of Virginia.—Illinois 5½; Ohio 2; Virginia 2.—9½.

For John McLean, of Ohio.—Indiana 13; New Jersey 2; Ohio 4; Pennsylvania 2.—21.

For John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.—Connecticut 1; Kentucky 12; Missouri 9; New York 1; Vermont 5.—28.

For Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.—Alabama 9; Massachusetts 13; New Jersey 2; Ohio 1.—25.

For W. L. Goggin, of Virginia.—Florida 3.

For W. A. Graham, of North Carolina.—Georgia 10; New York 2; North Carolina 10.—22.

For W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi.—Mississippi 7.

For W. C. Rives, of Virginia.—Virginia 13.

While the above ballot was being taken, the name of each of the gentlemen voted for was hailed with loud applause by both the Convention and spectators.

There were 254 votes cast, and there being no one having a majority—128 votes—the Convention proceeded to another ballot, as follows:

Second Ballot.—Bell 138½; Houston 68½; Botts 7½; McLean 1; Crittenden 1; Everett 9½; Graham 18½; Sharkey 8½. The increased vote of Bell on this ballot, awakened great enthusiasm, and each accessory vote was hailed with cheers.

When New York was called, Mr. Jas. W. Gerard said that ten years ago, at Castle Garden, when storms threatened the country, he threw off his coat and swore he would see the Whig party shattered into a thousand fragments before he would follow the lead of an Abolitionist. He had kept the oath. He took his stand amid curses and threats on the part of the enemies of the South, but as he feared neither man or devil, he maintained his post and continued to battle for the South, though no politician, and a Northern man with Northern principles. He thanked God that New York city, his native place, had maintained the Fugitive Slave law. The people this Convention represented must break the back of Black Republicanism, or Wm. H. Seward would be the next President.

He then cast the vote of the State of New York for Houston, Bell and Crittenden, when he was greeted with loud cheers. If Houston was the nominee, he said they would paint him on their banners, first as killing an Indian and then as eating him. New York wanted a Southern democrat.

When Ohio was called, Mr. Pendleton said Ohio was not prepared to endorse New York's wishes, as they wanted a Southern man and a Southern Whig. This was hailed with loud applause.

Pennsylvania being called, Hon. John S. Littell desired to remind the gentlemen from New York and Ohio that they were not here to choose either a Whig or a Democrat, but a man who could save the Union.

Mr. Gerard responded that when he referred to Sam. Houston as a Democrat, he did not speak of or refer to him as a Democrat of the Locofoco school but as a genuine National Democrat.

Mr. A. B. Norton, of Texas, in casting her vote expressed his regret to hear delegates endeavor to make this either a Whig or Democratic body. He came here as a Union man, without reference to old parties, and hoped to see all delegates actuated by a similar feeling.

When the balloting had reached Virginia, Mr. Bell being already within one vote of a nomination, great anxiety was manifested to hear her vote announced, and amid the excitement her delegates asked a short time to consult. In a few moments her vote was announced—or in part announced—for as soon as it was ascertained that Bell had received 13 votes, thus securing his nomination, the cheers were deafening, and were prolonged for some time, ere her full vote could be announced.

Mississippi here changed her vote to Bell, amid great excitement.

Massachusetts also changed her vote to Bell.

North Carolina did the same.

Gov. Morehead in making the change, said that the delegates from N. C. felt themselves bound, by the instructions which they received at the hands of their constituents, and in accordance with their individual inclinations, to cast their votes for North Carolina's favorite son—Graham. We came here with instructions to unite with our American citizens for the selection of some man under whose banner we might achieve a glorious victory for the country. I was instructed by my delegation to rise to announce to this house that it was glory enough for us if we could not get North Carolina's son to go for her daughter's favorite son. We feel all due honor conferred upon us that you have selected her grandson—John Bell, of Tennessee. I ask you, sir, to change the vote (as we are unanimous) for Bell. [Applause.]

The two votes given to Botts from Virginia on this ballot, were also changed to Mr. Bell.

The same course was then pursued successively by the delegations from New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Arkansas.

The half vote from Maryland was also changed to Bell, and several delegates from New York did the same thing.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, of that delegation, expressed the hope that the entire delegation would change its vote to Bell. He was greeted with much applause and calls from some of his delegation that they would not have their votes changed.

The vote of Georgia (ten) had been cast for Graham; nine of them were changed to Bell.

These announcements were severally hailed with cheer upon cheer, each change being made with spirited remarks by the several chairmen of the delegations, the delegates becoming so far inspired with enthusiasm that almost the entire body were on their feet, waving their hats and cheering with all their power.

The President here stated he was about to perform the proudest act of his life—to propose that

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee,

be now declared unanimously the nominee of the Convention. He would therefore call upon the Convention to vote directly upon this suggestion.

He called for the yeas, when there was a loud and prolonged responsive shout.

Hon. G. A Henry of Tennessee responded at length in a speech of great power and eloquence. Judge Sharkey of Mississippi followed with a hearty endorsement of the nomination, and the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Gen. Coombs opened the session with a pleasant speech, and then

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, moved that by a unanimous vote the Convention declare the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts,

the candidate of the Constitutional Union Party for Vice President of the United States.

At this period the cheering and applause was so great that it was with some difficulty that order was restored.

State after State responded to the nomination through the Chairmen of the several delegations, some briefly, others at length. The speeches would fill half a dozen columns of the Observer, and we cannot make room for them to-day.

The speeches concluded, the President put the question and the nomination of Edward Everett, as a candidate for Vice President, was made by universal acclamation, and amid loud and long repeated cheering.

The President of the Convention was requested officially to inform the Hon. John Bell and Hon. Edward Everett of their respective nominations as candidates for President and Vice President.

The following National Executive Committee was appointed:—

Hon. Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland.
" A. R. Boteler, of Virginia.
" Joshua Hill, of Georgia.
" John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina.
" Robert Mallory, of Kentucky.
" Thos. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee.
" Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
" J. B. St. John, of New York.
" R. W. Thompson, of Indiana.
" John Wilson, of Illinois.
" James Bishop, of New Jersey.
" John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut.
" Marshal P. Wilder, of Massachusetts.
" William Temple, of Delaware.

Various suggestions were made as to the next place of meeting of the Convention, but the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Hon. Thos. Swann of Maryland spoke in congratulation of the results attained, and closed by inviting all present to attend the great mass meeting at Monument Square, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nominations, at which speeches would be made by many of the most eminent gentlemen in attendance upon the Convention.

On motion of Hon. A. J. Donelson, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously voted the President, Hon. Washington Hunt, who, pending the motion to adjourn, delivered an admirable address, closing as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I congratulate you, I congratulate the country, upon the auspicious termination of your labors. It has gratified me beyond expression, and I am sure you have all participated in the pleasure, to see gentlemen from different States of the Union coming together to interchange sentiments and see each other fairly in the face, and to assure each other that we are still, and intend to be, one united and affectionate family of freemen. [Applause.] We have brightened the chain of the Union and have given new guarantees for the perpetuity of our glorious institutions by the action and proceedings of this day.

"How important it is, gentlemen, that the people of this country should know and understand each other better. If the men of the North could see more of the people of the South, and if the people of the South could see more of the people of the North, we should be convinced on both sides, that there neither is nor can be an irrepressible conflict between us. [Cheers.] There should be no conflict between us, gentlemen, but a generous and patriotic disposition to see who can do the most to strengthen the bonds of the Union—preserve and uphold the glorious Union and Constitution of our common country. [Applause.]

"That is the only strife for which any generous heart, North or South, is prepared, and I trust there will soon be an end to every other contention between us. Let us go forward and struggle to see who can do the most in this crisis in the cause of our common country. We will do our duty yet, for our cause is just, and I trust in God that it will prevail. [Great applause."]

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, with three times three cheers for the nominees.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

BALTIMORE, May 9, night.

The Convention to-day presented an animating appearance. Probably 500 Delegates and Alternates, a body generally of noble looking intelligent men, from nearly all the States, brought together on a brief notice, for the patriotic purpose of doing what in them lies to save the Union, to uphold the Constitution, and to demand the enforcement of the Laws, could not be otherwise than cheering to the hearts of all. Among the Delegations, three or four were received with cheers as they entered, and among these was our own, with the towering form of its Chairman, Gov. Morehead, at its head. Mr. Crittenden was received with the most distinguished honors. So was a venerable old Patriot of New Jersey, 88 years of age, whose reception moistened his own and many other eyes. So was Gov. Hunt received with the highest honors on both occasions of his call to the Chair; and on both occasions he delivered admirable addresses, which were all that a Southern man could demand or desire. The speeches generally were of a high order of excellence, particularly those of the President, of Gen. Coombs, of Kentucky, of Erastus Brooks of N. Y., and of Judge Watson of Mississippi.

We have about 25 Delegates and Alternates present from North Carolina. Of the list, 23 in number, as published in the papers already, all are present but Messrs. Smith, Cherry, Sparrow, Yellowley, Blue, McNair, Manning, Leach, and Walkup. Besides the Delegates present, there are a number of North Carolinians drawn together on the occasion, several of whom unite in the meetings of the Delegations for consultation.

Thus far had the Senior Editor written after midnight on Wednesday last, intending to fill out a letter with the personal incidents which the occasion might present. But there was no time in Baltimore, and he has returned home too much wearied with night and day travel to finish his contemplated sketch. He will only refer to the account of the proceedings, condensed from the Baltimore papers before his return, as much in detail as time and room would permit; and add, that it has been a rich treat to him to be associated, for such a purpese, with such a body of men as composed the Convention, and especially with those from his own State—men of whom any State may be proud. Looking back upon it, it seems surprising that so few out of hundreds of speaking men were disposed to talk. Call after call was made upon distinguished orators, who yet refrained from responding, not because of any indifference to the cause—they had shown the reverse by traveling hundreds of miles at their own cost and inconvenience;—but because the occasion was felt to override all considerations of personal display. It was a time for *action*—earnest, patriotic action, in favor of the Union and of Peace. Look at the gentlemen from our own State, accustomed to address public bodies, not one of whom, except the venerable and venerated statesman selected by the Delegation to act as its organ, opened his lips. Look at Virginia, with Summers, and Goggin, and Stuart, and Scott, and Johnson, and other widely known orators and statesmen, who were equally indifferent to personal display, to every thing, indeed, but the glorious cause.

The Ticket presented is one that any party may be proud of, whether in success or defeat. It is true that we all preferred our own fellow citizen, for we believe that there is not within the broad limits of the confederacy, one man who is better qualified than WILLIAM A. GRAHAM to fill the high office of President honestly, patriotically, and understandingly. But when we could not get him, and the contest was narrowed down to JOHN BELL or Sam Houston, there was but one voice in changing our vote from Graham to Bell. We all rejoiced at the selection of Mr. Bell, a statesman of great experience, whose long course of public service affords a guaranty that he will administer the government wisely and honestly.

So also the nomination of Mr. Everett met the cordial approval of the Delegation, as we are sure it will of good men everywhere. Some surprise has been expressed that Mr. Everett was not assigned to the highest office. But, apart from the fact that they are both experienced and able statesmen, it was the almost universal desire of the North that the South should have the President, and the North the Vice President—a liberal concession, of which we of the South have certainly no reason to complain.

We have no room for more this morning. Enlisted for the campaign, we are ready to do our duty against all comers, in favor of BELL and EVERETT, of the CONSTITUTION, the UNION, and the ENFORCEMENT of the LAWS—in favor of Peace in the land, and against corruption in the government.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A Meeting of the friends of BELL and EVERETT, of "the CONSTITUTION, the UNION, and the ENFORCEMENT of the LAWS," will be held at the Town Hall on to-Morrow Evening the 15th inst. at 8 P. M.

Several gentlemen will address the meeting, and among them F. D. Poisson, Esq., Assistant Elector for this District.

May 14, 1860.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Superior Court for this county commences its session to-day, Judge Shepherd presiding.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The "irrepressible conflicts" meet at Chicago on Wednesday next, the 16th inst.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8. 1860.

There is a general upturning at Willard's Hotel, where I am stopping, in preparation for the reception and entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, consisting of 60 or 70 of the great men of that singular empire, and including two or three princes. It is the first instance in their history in which they have sent an embassy to any country, and these have permission to spend three months in getting here, three months here, and three months to get home again, with express orders not to visit any other country than the United States. How admirably Com. Perry must have performed his duty when he went there and obtained the first access to their ports. He inspired respect and regard, the fruits of which we will reap through the commercial treaty lately negotiated with them, and the wide field for trade thus opened. The readers of the Observer will recollect that this expedition, so full of honor for the present and of promise for the future, was inaugurated by Gov. Graham, when Secretary of the Navy, organized and despatched by Mr. Dobbin, when in the same office, and that a third North Carolinian, Dr. Hawks, wrote its admirable history.

These Japanese are to be entertained in the most distinguished style, at the expense of our government. They will have fifty or more of the best rooms at Willard's. There is great curiosity to see them. I fear I shall not have the opportunity, as their time of arrival is somewhat uncertain; it may be two days or ten days hence.

They were about to bring with them a cargo of rice for their own consumption, and another of charcoal to cook it with, but Com. Tattnall told them we had plenty of rice and fuel. So also they had about 150 boxes of pickles, preserves, &c.; but were prevailed on to leave behind three-fourths of them. They actually brought some sedan chairs to San Francisco, in which they meant to be conveyed in state to the President's; but on seeing our carriages concluded that they would answer that purpose at least as well. On the other hand, they have suits of armor of finer finish than any thing handed down to this age in the Tower of London.

I met last evening a number of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and find them in very high spirits as to the prospect before us. They are all determined to ignore the "nigger," and to put up sound and honest men, who will have the confidence of the people. They believe, as I do, that the people are tired and disgusted with the everlasting agitation of that question, and that the conservative element will spring forward towards a party that wishes and intends to allay instead of fomenting sectional feeling.

Those of our North Carolina Delegation whom I have seen are confident of the election of Pool.

A better day is dawning!

Afternoon.—I have just enjoyed a rich treat in a speech of Senator Benjamin, in reply to Clingman. In addition to one of the finest voices I have heard, his speech was admirable for its manly frankness and its high toned honor. Clingman had argued in favor of a Democratic candidate without a Platform. Any Platform would be a weight on his back that would retard him in the race for the Presidency—his whole object being to get Douglas as the candidate, no matter what his principles. Benjamin exposed in a masterly manner the trick designed, the dangerous and unconstitutional policy of Squatter Sovereignty, and the fatal results of the system of deception as to matters of principle which the party has heretofore practiced. He was for an honest avowal, and desired victory only upon principle,—scorning, ineffably, one gained only upon the spoils principle. He thought that in less than six weeks the Democratic party would re-unite, and that by the North giving up (an opinion in which he stands almost alone, I think.) But if they did not, he would support any candidates—alluding directly to those of the Baltimore Convention—who were honest and constitutional men. I hear that many Democrats here have avowed the same determination, and are looking with hope to the Baltimore nominations.

Clingman fidgeted terribly during the speech, frequently rising to his feet and occasionally interrupting Benjamin with questions, some of them as to points which the latter was not discussing. Pugh of Ohio also got very much excited; whilst Benjamin was perfectly cool and collected, and every word told.

Passing by the General Post Office this morning, where an addition is being made to that building, I noticed an apt illustration, in a small way, of the manner in which the government money is wasted. A derrick was operating to carry a large stone to the roof. It moved by horse power, and one horse was harnessed to it, moving very leisurely around, in a circle, whilst three men were pushing behind him. Another horse, at a cost of a dollar a day would have been far more efficient than these three men at probably a dollar and a half each. But Uncle Sam is both able and willing to pay.

I happened in the House to-day at its meeting, and heard the opening Prayer. Among other things the Minister prayed a blessing on the Press, the Religious press, the Political press, and the Literary press, and all their Editors. Then he prayed for their President, the Vice President, the Speaker, and the Members of both Houses; but he said not a word about Forney, the Clerk of the House, probably concluding that *he* was "past praying for."

We spent a few hours in Washington on Friday, and were glad to find that the "harmonious Democracy" are still by the ears in the Senate, the great Douglas himself intending to-day to wield his ponderous battle axe against the administration and its friends. There is also another Kilkenny fight going on, the Republicans in the House being at loggerheads on the question of organizing five new territories. They debated this question fiercely among themselves, and finally, with the aid of a few of them, the ultras were defeated and all the bills laid on the table by a majority of 29.

There seems to be but the faintest idea that the Democracy will re-unite; and no one can tell who will be the Republican candidate, though it seems settled that Seward will not be.

THE 20TH OF MAY.—The LaFayette Light Infantry will celebrate their Fourth Anniversary on Saturday, the 19th inst. We acknowledge a polite invitation to attend their Target Exercise and join them in a Pic Nic near Spout Spring, some twenty miles from Town, on the Western Railroad.

As the Anniversary of the Corps is also that of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, that document will be read on the occasion, at their request, by Mr. Duncan O'Hanlon, and an Oration delivered by Mr. James C. Dobbin.

A pleasant day to our friends.

CANDIDATES.—The Salisbury Banner sends us a flaming "Extra" to announce the nomination of Charles F. Fisher, Esq. for Senator from Rowan and Davie, and Messrs. N. N. Fleming and N. F. Hall for Commoners from Rowan. The nominations seem to have effected great things, as they are announced under an imposing heading, winding up with *"ad valorem slain! Panic in the culvert!!"* Wait till the election. Meantime, the panic seems to have been confined to the Banner office, from which only this extra is forthcoming for the week.

The Whigs of Rowan have nominated Dr. J. G. Ramsey for re-election to the Senate, and Messrs. Francis E. Shober and H. C. Jones, Jr., for the Commons.

S. V. Simons, Esq., Whig, is announced in the Argus as a candidate for the Commons in Anson County.

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed Wednesday in discussing the Homestead Bill; the House occupied the same day in discussing the Tariff Bill. Nothing of interest.

On Thursday, the Senate passed the Homestead Bill, 44 to 8. The House has already passed it, but in some other form; so this iniquitous measure is yet incomplete. In the House a Bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee to declare null and void all acts passed by the New Mexican Legislature to establish, protect, or legalize slavery. Without even reading the bill, it was passed, 97 to 90—the Democrats insisting upon a vote then, tho' the House was not full and it was known that the bill must pass in the absence of many members. [The object will soon appear, viz: to injure the Opposition members at Baltimore.] The Tariff Bill was then passed.

On Friday, the Senate passed a deficiency bill. In the House five new territorial bills, each containing the Wilmot Proviso, were tabled by 29 majority.

JOS. B. CHERRY, ESQ.—Democratic papers have circulated a story that this distinguished gentleman would oppose Mr. Pool and Equal Taxation. He has published in the Murfreesborough Citizen of the 10th inst. a most emphatic contradiction of the story.

MUCH ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.—The Wilmington Herald comes to us greatly enlarged, with a promise of other imrovements in its appearance in a few days, arising from increased and increasing advertising and subscription patronage.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia.—Hon. A. H. Stephens has written a letter in reply to several gentlemen of Macon, in which he sustains the principle of non-intervention and disapproves the secession of Delegates from the Charleston Convention. He recommends that Delegates be sent to the Baltimore adjourned meeting.

An Æronaut Killed.—Augustus M. Connor attempted to ascend in a balloon on Friday night from Castle Garden, N. Y. The balloon after reaching a considerable height suddenly collapsed, and Connor was precipitated upon the roof of a building, and so much injured that he expired about 11 o'clock.

Another Conflagration in N. Orleans.—There was a fire on Thursday in the 2nd District which consumed ten houses. Loss $60,000.

Tremendous Rainstorm.—There was a tremendous rainstorm at Baltimore on Wednesday night. The streets in the vicinity of the Falls were inundated and it is found that great damage has been done above.

Senatorial Election.—Hon. Lafayette S. Foster is re-elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut.

MARRIED,

On the 19th April, by Col. W. B. Richardson, Mr. J. F. MARSH, of Fayetteville, to Mrs. N. L. MATTHEWS, daughter of Wm. Barrett, of Moore Co.

On Thursday evening, the 29th of March, at the residence of Mr. Malcom McNeill, by the Rev. John Monroe, Mr. JOHN A. McGUGAN to Miss ANN ELIZA McNEILL, all of Richmond county.

In Robeson county, on the 2d ult., by Rev. David Fairlie, Mr. DUNCAN J. FAIRLIE, of Mississippi, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Col. Alexander Shaw.

Near Blocker's, on the 10th inst., by S. R. Hawley, Esq., Mr. JOEL MATHEWS to Miss BRINEY, daughter of Newson Autry, Esq., all of Cumberland.

At St. James's Church, in Wilmington, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1860, by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. ROBERT HENNING, to Miss VIRGINIA H., daughter of James Cassidey, Esq.

DIED,

In Marianna, Fla., April 30th, 1860, Mr. GEORGE W. TILLINGHAST, in the 57th year of his age, a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

At his residence, in this county, on the 7th instant, Mr. SAMUEL CAIN, aged about 45 years.

On Monday, the 16th of April, Mr. DANIEL GRAHAM, a consistent member and Deacon of the Spring Hill Baptist Church, Richmond county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 14.

BACON,	12 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 15	Cuba	30 a 32
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 10½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Family	7 15 a 7 25	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Super.	6 90 a 7 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 65 a 6 75	SUGARS—	
Scratched	6 40 a 6 50	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 15 a 1 25	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	75 a 90	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 15 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin, new,	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 20 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	39 a 40

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
No change in Flour.
No change in Cotton.
No change Spirits Turpentine. (See quotations.)
Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 12, 1860.

Turpentine, Virgin $3, Yellow 2 60, Hard 1 60. Common Rosin 1 17½. Tar $2. Western Bacon 11. Bbls., 2d hand spirits, $1. Cotton, sales of 111 bales at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 11 for sanded to strict middling. Timber, 8 rafts at $5 to 9 50. No other transactions. Last sales of Spirits (ordinary) 42½. Pale rosin 2 25 to $3, No. 1 1 37½ to 1 75. Corn 83½ to 84. Flour, super 7 25, family 7 50. Wheat 1 15. Hay 1 17½.

At New York, Cotton firm with sales of 2500 bales on Friday; middling uplands 11½. Flour unchanged for Southern. Spirits firm; last quoted at 48. Rosin dull at 1 52½ to 1 55.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. May 11 and 12. Strs Kate McLaurin and Sun, with Passengers, and Goods for A M Johnson, D & W McLaurin, R S French, Rockfish Co, P P Johnson, J W Pipkin, E L Winslow, W McIntyre, J Utley, Fayetteville Gas Works, J Martine, J H Roberts & Co, Pemberton & Sloan, H McDonald, R Mitchell, R W Kinlaw, Elam Lee, J J Gilchrist, R M Orrell, J Shaw, J R McDuffie, and others.

Ladies can find
Shopping Reticules,
Wilton Bags,
Traveling Trunks,
Packing Trunks,
Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, Articles for the Toilet, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 11. 1t

Handsome Summer Cloth Frocks,
Fine Drap d'Ete Frocks,
Alpa. Sacks and Frocks,
Linen Dusters,
Driving Gloves, &c.
At O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 11. 1t

Ladies' Traveling Gloves, a very pretty article, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 11. 1t

Gas Stock for Sale.

ACCORDING to a resolution of the stockholders of the Fayetteville Gas Light Co., I will sell at public Auction, on Tuesday the 1st day of June, Ten Shares (of $100 each) of the Stock of said Company.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Treas'r Fay. Gas Lt. Co.
May 11. 17-ts

Parasols and Fans at greatly reduced prices, at J. N. PRIOR'S.

Bonnets and Ribbons at greatly reduced prices, at J. N. PRIOR'S.

Silks at greatly reduced prices. J. N. PRIOR.

Organdies & Jaconets at greatly reduced prices, at J. N. PRIOR'S.

Sets Collars & Sleeves at greatly reduced prices, at J. N. PRIOR'S.

Summer Shawls and Mantles, at greatly reduced prices, at J. N. PRIOR'S.

Everything in the way of Fancy DRY GOODS, at greatly reduced prices, at J. N. PRIOR'S.

Umbrellas, all sizes and qualities, at reduced prices. J. N. PRIOR.

GRAND CELEBRATION!
LA FAYETTE L. I. ANNIVERSARY!!
White Linen Pants
AND
White Military Gloves,
THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
Select from the **New Stock** now opening, at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 11. 2t

Agricultural Tools.

GRAIN CRADLES;
BRIAR HOOKS;
PLOWS and HARROWS;
HOES, SPADES and SHOVELS.
A full assortment of GOODS usually wanted by Farmers. C. E. LEETE.
May 14, 1860. 17-1m

Turpentine and Coopers' Tools.

HACKERS and HACKER WEIGHTS;
Dippers and Pullers;
Adze, Crose and Truss Hoops
Drivers, Punches and Rivets.
☞ Every article usually needed for Turpentine or Coopers. C. E. LEETE.
May 14, 1860. 17-1m

Provisions! Provisions!! Provisions!!!

10 BBLS. MACKEREL;
50 Bbls. HERRING;
25 " PORK;
20 " BEEF;
200 Bags CORN.
—ALSO—
COFFEE, SUGAR, SALMON;
SPICE, PEPPER and GINGER.
C. E. LEETE.
May 14, 1860. 17-1m

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., May 14, 1860:—

G W Allison.

Neill C Beard, M Bossoux, Miss Nancy Bouden, Wm Buchanan, B C & H Beard, Sally Body, John W Barnhill, Mr Barnhill, Samuel Brown, Henry Blanchet, William Barr, Miss Nancy Ann Bouden, A J Baggit, James A J Buchan, Samuel M Blizard.

S W Crawford, Sophia Carter, Wm Carpenter, Stephen Clifton, Lewis Camberlain, Luther Clapp, John Campbell, Joseph F Corker, Coroner of Cumberland.

Miles & Diemer.

Charley Gilchrist, G W Gill, Samuel or Henry Greeson.

Tho G Hall, G M Hill, William R Henry, J F Harper, Henry Harper, Hawkins Hust.

W H Jones, William Jacobs, Jas H Jones.

Rev. James Little, John Lui, Perry Leviner, Widow Lewis, Miss Mary Laudermilk.

Dunson & McCarter, Mrs Sarah F McNeill, Malinda McAtkin, Miss Flora McDonald, Mrs Mary A McKay, Col A McMillan, Josiah McCully or W H Faucett, W H McNeill, M D, Martin McPherson, Mrs Sarah McNeill.

D C Monroe, Henry Martin, J W Monro.

E R Newell.

Denis R Parker.

John C Randels, Mrs Eliza Smith, J W Smith, Esther Smith, S W Stephenson, Daniel Sutherland, Isaac P Sconton, Miss Susan Smith, Mrs Margaret Smith, Mrs Ann J Smith, George Saunders, G W Sperling 2.

Ann Eliza Terry, John Terry, W G Taylor, Alex Thaggard 2, John Taylor, James Tucker.

John Underwood.

Mrs Sophie Vanamburgh.

John M Watkins, Jacob Watker, James Walker, or William Durham.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

THE EMPORIUM OF
No. 14 Hay Street.
FASHION FOR LADIES.

A VERY CHOICE STOCK of Black and Fancy Silk Dress Goods, Black and Fancy Brocaded Silks, Black and Fancy Bayadere Silks, Beautiful Plaid Silks, Summer Silks, Challies, Bareges, Poplins, DeBages, Ducals, Poil De Chever, Grenadines, Mous de Chene, Organdies, Lawns, Brilliants, Chambrays, Ginghams, Lawns, French, English and American Prints, Dimities, Bird's Eye Diaper, Table Linens and Napkins, Marseilles and Woolen Toilet, Table, Bed and Piano Covers, Irish Linen, Sheeting and Pillow Casing, Bleached Muslins, &c.

LACE POINTS,
Mantles, Dusters, of every description. White Crape Shawls, &c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Every variety and style.
Jaconets, Tarlatans, Nainsook, India Mull, Book and Swiss Muslins, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, &c.
Collars and Undersleeves, Edging, Lace, Flouncing, Embroidered Bands, Infant Waists, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Mourning Collars and Setts, Embroidered and Embossed Curtains, Tidies, Lace Veils, Inserting, Reviering, &c.

PARASOLS,
Showerettes, Sun Shades, Fans, Umbrellas, &c.

Zephyr and Shetland Wools,
Embroidered Slippers, Ottomans and Cushions, Embroidered Chenilles, Gold, Silver, Steel and Glass Beads, Canvass, Cross Stitch Needles, Patterns, Work partly commenced, Marking Cotton, &c.
Ladies, Misses, and Children's Hosiery, Mitts, Lisle Thread, Silk and Alexandres' Kid Gloves.

Berthas, Lace Capes,
Bl'd and White Mantle Lace, Bonnets, Ruches, French Artificials, Florence & Book Linings, Ribbons, Flats, &c.

Hoop Skirts,
Belle of the South, &c.

Traveling Satchels,
Work Boxes, Bonnet Boxes.

LADIES' EUGENIE FRENCH TRAVELING TRUNKS,
With Beautiful Compartments, Secret Drawers and Band Box.

All the above Goods are of the latest styles and cheap, and pronounced by competent judges to be one of the most complete stocks of DRY GOODS in the State.
Ladies are very respectfully invited to call soon and secure good bargains.

GEORGE BRANDT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 28. 13-itf

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.
ROWAN STREET.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.
Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.



THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

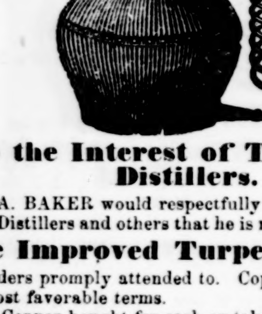
W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston.

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 23, 1860. } 4tf



To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A. BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Turpentine Stills for Sale.

2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by

M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!
M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer.

GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.

800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low.

1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.

Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf



Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

H. W. HORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

A. J. HALE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Asheborough, N. C.,
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.)

WILL practice his profession in Randolph and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 85tf

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT, having obtained assistance, can supply artificial substitutes on short notice. Office hours, from 9 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

March 3. 97-tf

DR. GROVER COE,

MAY be consulted personally or by letter, at his office Corner Market and Second Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ MEDICAL ELECTRICITY APPLIED. ☜
Wilmington, May 1, 1860. 14-1m

W. H. CARVER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1ypd

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOHN M. CLARK,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
—DEALER IN—
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.
LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE MCLAURIN AND SUN.
April 20, 1860. 11tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

Roofing and Guttering,
Done at short notice, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
MARKET SQUARE.
Oct'r 4 55-

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.

☞ **We are authorised and** requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 30. 18tf

GILBERT M. PATTERSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

April 19, 1860. 11*4w

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.

These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$120
Lever, (superior,)	100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,	125

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.

Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added.

Address,
J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*4m

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of A. BUIE & CO., for the purpose of Merchandizing and making Turpentine.

ARCH'D BUIE.
JAS. B. HARRIS.
NEILL BUIE.
Red Banks, Robeson Co., May 4. 15-*3tpd

$5000.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will continue to make Extra Thick SPIRIT BARRELS, made expressly for shipping, by workmen of five years experience, every Barrel warranted, at his Shop 2½ miles above the Clarendon Bridge, East side of the river, directly on the river road, where they can be had very low for Cash. Sample barrels can be seen at Messrs. Goldston & Fuller's, South-side Hay street, where all orders will be promptly filled. Also, Messrs. Page & Surles, near the market, are Agents.

K. M. WILLIAMSON.
May 7. 15*1m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

BLANK BOOKS.

A FRESH supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Bank of Fayetteville, } 21st APRIL, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at the Hall of the Bank, on Monday, the 21st day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
April 21. 11*tm

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE second term of this Institution begins on the 1st of MAY. For a circular respecting terms, course of study, etc., address the Superintendent,

COL. C. C. TEW.
April 21. 11-8t-*2t

WHEAT, WHEAT, WHEAT, WANTED

FOR which the highest price that can be afforded, will be paid at the Merchant Mills, Fayetteville N. C.

May 4, 1860. 15-*3t

A. G. Thornton & Co.

Are now receiving a large and beautiful stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;

Also, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, consisting of Coffee, Sugar & Molasses.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Blacksmith Tools, Coopers' do.; Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Hollow-ware, Cotton Yarns and Sheeting at Factory prices; all of which will be disposed of at low prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Call and examine our Stock at No. 63 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C. A. G. THORNTON & CO.

March 24, 1860. 3*-2mpd

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP.
SETTLED FOR LIFE AND NO HOUSE RENT TO PAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now receiving his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

All of which he offers to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH or country produce.

He pledges himself to sell Goods as low as can be bought in Fayetteville at the regular retail prices, freight added, at my Stores at Chalk Level and Averasboro'.

"To prove the pudding chew the bag."

So come and see. A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. I will pay Cash for Corn and Wheat, delivered at my Mills, formerly Douglas's.

D. H. DEWAR.
April 14. 9*tf

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,

Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER CUTTERS.

6500 ACRES OF PINE LAND FOR SALE, lying in one body on the Ohoopie River, in Tattnall County, Ga., price moderate, terms easy. Titles perfect and undisputed. For further particulars, address A. P. McRAE or M. M. MATTOX, Reidsville, Tattnall, Co. Ga.

Reidsville, April 9. 11*1m

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Neill McNair and wife Elizabeth, William F. Harllee, Benjamin Covington and wife Mary Ann, Thomas H. Harllee, Robert F. Graham and wife Ellen, against James J. Harllee, and John N. McCall and wife Julia.

Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants James J. Harllee and John N. McCall and wife Julia, in the above-mentioned case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the Fourth Monday in Feb'y, A. D. 1860.

J. M. HARTMAN Clk.
April 9, 1860. 7*6w

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—In Equity.

Emeline A. Robinson vs. Arthur A. Robinson, and John Robinson.

Bill of Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur A. Robinson, one of the defendants in the above Bill of complaint is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the Bill heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said County, at office the last Monday n February, 1860.

7*6w] E. J. GAINES, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1860.

Duncan Crawford vs. Samuel Spivey, William Ford, Arch'd Odum.

Levy on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Ford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said Defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Feb'y, 1860.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.
April 9, 1860. 7*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term, 1860.

IT is ordered by his Honor Judge Shepherd, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, for the County of Richmond, be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 4th Monday in June, A. D., 1860, at which time jurors, suitors and witnesses will attend.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of March, A. D., 1860, and of American Independence the 84th year.

9*6t] R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

SPRING STOCK FOR 1860.

THE subscribers have in Store, and are now receiving a very large

STOCK of GOODS,

in their line, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe and Importers and Agents in this Country. Among which may be found:

100 Tons of best Swedes Iron from 1¼ to 12 in.
800 Doz. Pocket Knives;
600 " Table Knives and Forks;
300 " Mill Saw and other Files;
60 " Frying Pans;
30 " Hand Saws;
25 Tons Hoop Iron;
10 " Hollow-Ware;
600 Kegs of Nails, assorted;
333 Bags of Coffee, "
19 Hhds. and 68 bbls. Sugar;
30 ½ bbls. Eagle Mill Snuff;
125 Boxes Rose Hill "
50 Kegs best Sup. Carb. Soda.

Together with a complete assortment of other articles sold in a Grocery and Hardware Store. All of which are offered to the Trade for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt dealers, at prices to compete with New York Jobbers. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1860. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving a large Stock of Goods in their line, consisting of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Farming Utensils, Turpentine Tools,
SADDLERY, WHIPS, &c.,

Embracing almost every article kept in a Stock of this kind, and will make it to the interest of merchants and all others purchasing to give them a call. The above Goods will be offered low for Cash, exchanged for Country Produce, or sold on short time to prompt paying customers.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1860. 6-3mi3w

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE have received our second purchase, consisting of a large and desirable stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c.

Which we offer exclusively to Wholesale Buyers, on terms as favorable as they can be bought North or South. STARR & WILLIAMS.

April 23. 11tf

James Kyle

HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of

DRY GOODS,
—among which are—

Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;

With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.

March 24, 1860. 3tf

No. 34 Hay Street.
J. K. KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found the following articles, at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser:

Dress Goods in pieces, consisting of Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bereges, Black and White Challies, Silks, &c., &c.

In ROBES the following line:

Lawn Robes, Double and Single Skirts, Berege do., Gingham do., Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas in profusion, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Spool Cotton, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be offered very low. Call and examine; no charge for looking. J. K. KYLE.

March 14, 1860. 2tf

Blount's Creek Factory.

YARNS, any No. desired;
Sheetings; Ditto thin for Straining Rosin;
Osnaburgs;
Drilling, white and colored;
Plaids and Stripes, excellent articles for women's wear.

For sale by GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

Wool Cards in first rate order,

and wool carded with dispatch. WARPS furnished of any No. and length required. G. McN.

Feb'y 11. 91-3m

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.

☞ For sale at cost and charges. ☜

100 BARRELS,
of various kinds and qualities.

☞ Persons indebted **must call and settle.**

Feb 16 92-tf

A VALUABLE YOUNG NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, in the case of Jackson Johnson, Sen., *et al*, vs. Josiah Maultsby, *et al.*, I will sell at the next Superior Court for said county, on Tuesday the 15th day of May, at the Court House in Fayetteville, a Valuable and Likely Young NEGRO boy, named Robert, aged eight or ten years. Sale will take place at 12 o'clock.

Terms of sale Cash.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
April 18. 11ts

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

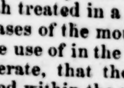
CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Messrs. J. & N. A. Cameron, of Cumberland County, first of last June, my negro man SOUTHWELL, or SOUTHEY, (as usually called.) Said negro is thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark brown color, has small eyes, and a downcast look. He has been hired for several years in Cumberland County, as a Turpentine hand. I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State—$50 for his imprisonment in any jail in this State, or $25 for information that may lead to his recovery.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN.
Louisburg, N. C., Feb'y 4. 89tf

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☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

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